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South Korea May Receive A Patriot Missile Shield

Clinton Approval Expected, as the North Has Threatened to Suspend Armistice

By Michael Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a move that reflects the growing tension on the heavily armed Korean Peninsula, the Clinton administration is likely to ship Patriot anti-missile batteries to South Korea, senior administration officials said Tuesday.

The dispatch of the anti-missile batteries was requested by General Gary B. Luck, the senior American commander in Korea, and is supported by the Pentagon.

President Bill Clinton has not yet formally approved the request, but senior officials said he was likely to do so. On Monday, the White House began quietly consulting the Congress about the move.

"I expect there will be a positive decision," a senior official said.

In military terms, the case for sending the Patriots is straightforward.

North Korea has threatened to suspend the armistice on the Korean Peninsula if the United States pushes for economic sanctions to pressure Pyongyang to end its nuclear weapons program, a threat that U.S. military officials say may be a bluff, but which they cannot afford to discount.

If North Korea attacked, U.S. intelligence officers say, Pyongyang would very likely launch its arsenal of Soviet missiles at airfields and ports in South Korea to try to blunt American air attacks and slow the pace of allied reinforcements. The purpose of deploying the Patriot system would be to protect those installations by knocking the incoming missiles off course or destroying them in the air.

The Patriots deployed in Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War performed this narrow task reasonably well but were not effective in shielding large populated areas from attack.

Nonetheless, the Patriot decision has been a

sensitive one for the Clinton administration and is fraught with political as well as diplomatic considerations.

One the one hand, with 36,000 troops in Korea, the Clinton administration does not wish to be seen ignoring a request from military commanders. The administration's decision not to send the additional armor requested by American commanders in Somalia before the failed October Ranger raid exposed the White House to withering criticism and contributed to its decision to dismiss Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

On the other hand, the administration has been involved in delicate talks with Pyongyang over inspections of the North's nuclear sites and appears apprehensive about taking an action that could be interpreted as reflecting pessimism about the talks and which may upset Washington's Asian allies, who have urged caution.

North Korea, which has issued a steady stream of bellicose statements, is also all too certain to denounce the deployment of Patriot missiles as a provocation. Pyongyang has routinely denounced the United States in the past for conducting annual Team Spirit exercises, which rehearse the reinforcement of the Korean Peninsula.

One U.S. general said the State Department had been wary of dispatching the Patriots to South Korea for fear of upsetting the talks with the North Koreans on the nuclear issue. As a result, the administration has been considering a fall-back plan under which the Patriots would be shipped to Japan, from where they could be quickly moved into South Korea in a crisis.

The talks over North Korea's nuclear program have made little headway in recent weeks, as Pyongyang has rebuffed some of the demands by the International Atomic Energy Agency for detailed inspections at seven officially disclosed nuclear sites.



STATE OF THE UNION RUN-UP — President Clinton, with a guard, jogging Tuesday by the Capitol, where he was to give his State of the Union speech. Page 6.

Dire U.S. Forecast For Ukraine Conflict

Analysis Fears an Ethnic Breakup, With Nuclear Arms Pledge at Risk

By Daniel Williams
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. intelligence report predicted that Ukraine's worsening economy would spark ethnic conflict that would split the country and create a new dispute over the fate of the nuclear weapons it has just agreed to give up.

The classified analysis, formally called a National Intelligence Estimate, said if the current economic trend continued, a significant minority of Ukraine's population of 51 million would favor reunification with Russia — which, for all its economic and political troubles, is considered better off than Ukraine.

The intelligence report forecast that the Ukrainian populace would then swiftly divide along ethnic and geographic lines, with the Russian minority in the country's eastern region pressing for secession and the Ukrainian majority in the western region seeking not only to remain independent but also to prevent the eastern territory from returning to Moscow's control.

The result could be violence, possibly with Russia's military involvement, according to officials familiar with the report.

"It wouldn't be peaceful," one official said. Any decision by the east to rejoin Russia would spark new interest by officials elsewhere in Ukraine in retaining at least some nuclear weapons to deter Russian hegemony, the report said.

The intelligence analysis was circulated in draft form to senior U.S. policymakers in early January and it "shook up a lot of people," an official said. It was finished on the eve of President Bill Clinton's departure for Moscow, where he signed an agreement in which Ukraine committed to give up its nuclear arms in exchange for political and economic benefits.

[The Ukrainian parliament postponed a debate Tuesday on signing away its nuclear stockpile in accordance with the treaty, Agency France-Press reported from Kiev. There was no explanation given for the delay, and a parliament press office spokesman would only say that the debate might take place Wednesday.]

"It has tempered optimism about the accord and made us focus on implementation as the next problem," an official said of the intelligence report.

The analysis was drafted by a national intelligence officer, George Kolt, and officials said its conclusions reflected a consensus in the intelligence community — including the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the National Security Agency.

The report essentially predicts that the Ukrainian economic reforms now being discussed by a high-level Ukrainian delegation in Washington will sputter and fail. The bleak economic outlook is not a major leap from present conditions — which include hyperinflation of about 60 percent a month and insistence by Ukrainian leaders on avoiding the kind of economic shock therapy applied in many other former Communist states.

The projections are considered significant not only because they raise the possibility of a change of heart on nuclear arms in Ukraine, but also because they may foreshadow developments in Russia. Some U.S. officials fear that Moscow may wind up following a "Ukraine model" of development, and they cite the recent appointment of conservatives in the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

U.S. officials attribute Ukraine's woes partly to its reluctance to lift price controls or transfer state industries to private owners.

Japan-U.S. Trade Talks Are Going Nowhere Fast

By Paul Blustein and Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the end of his Tokyo trip last July, President Bill Clinton sat alongside Japan's prime minister at the time, Kiichi Miyazawa, to announce that Washington and Tokyo had agreed on a new approach to solving trade disputes that marked "an important step toward a more balanced relationship" between the two economic superpowers.

But now that accord, spelled out in a 10-page "Framework for a New Economic Partnership," is looking more and more like the exercise in photo-opportunity diplomacy that critics labeled it at the time.

U.S. and Japanese negotiators ended their latest round of talks here Tuesday with no visible signs of progress.

Fewer than three weeks remain before the president and Japan's current leader, Morihiro Hosokawa, are to meet in Washington to spell out how Japan should reduce its large trade surpluses by buying more foreign goods, and the two sides are still fighting over the fundamental issues that divided them six months ago.

Far from "partners," the United States and Japan seem like scared adversaries who no longer trust each other's word.

"There isn't even agreement on the nature of the problem," said Jeffrey E. Garten, undersecretary of commerce for international trade.

Bearing a sudden compromise, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa will be forced to try to paper over their differences again at their Feb. 11 meeting or admit failure. A breakdown would cause the U.S. government to re-examine the U.S. trade policy.

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Reform in Tokyo: Devil's in the Details

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For five years now Japan has immersed itself in a circular national argument over how to reinvent a political system that runs on rivers of cash. In the interim, four prime ministers have fallen, and a fifth, Morihiro Hosokawa, may be consumed later this week by the very system he vowed to tame.

But when Japanese talk about *seiji kaku*, or political reform, what they mean depends on who is doing the talking. As Mr. Hosokawa

makes a last-ditch effort to revive the reform legislation that was defeated in the upper house of parliament on Friday, a fundamental question has been lost in the mists: Will the bills

NEWS ANALYSIS

everyone is arguing about really change anything?

"This is the question I keep asking everybody in town," the best-known American politician in Tokyo, Ambassador Walter F. Mondale, said the other day as he struggled to understand,

along with 120 million Japanese, why the government seems about to fall. "So far, here's my answer: Nobody has a clue."

There are two distinct parts to the reform plan. The first is a series of anti-corruption measures designed to limit campaign donations, and it looks quite familiar to Americans. The other, a radical change in the way electoral districts are carved up, is so Byzantine, so filled with tales of surreptitious plots to obtain or hold power — in short, so wonderfully Japanese.

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Russia Sharpens Its Tone To Neighbors and West

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A year ago, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev stunned an international conference in Stockholm with a saber-rattling anti-Western speech that for a brief moment had diplomats thinking that Russia had reverted to its old imperialist ways.

A half-hour later, Mr. Kozirev announced that the speech had been a ruse, calculated to alert the world to the dangers posed by the nationalist opposition to President Boris N. Yeltsin.

In those days, the nationalist opposition was just a glimmer on the political horizon here. Today, it not only occupies a significant share of the seats in Russia's new parliament, but many of its favorite foreign policy themes, including some of those so effectively dramatized by Mr. Kozirev in Stockholm, have been adopted by the Yeltsin government.

"We are now feeling that what he said in Stockholm is becoming the official policy of the Russian Federation," said Yuri Kabin, Estonia's ambassador to Russia. In recent weeks, Russia has denounced talk of bringing the three Baltic countries into NATO and restated claims to special peacetime rights in the former Soviet Union, touching on two themes raised by Mr.

Kozirev in that startling address on Dec. 14, 1992.

A third came up on Friday in the lower house of parliament, where a majority of lawmakers called for the lifting of international sanctions against Serbia, whose cause in Bosnia is warmly endorsed by Russia's ultranationalists.

Even before the pains by nationalists and Communists in elections Dec. 12, the Russian government was speaking to the West and its neighbors in more aggressive tones. Governments in Eastern Europe are still riled by what they see as Russia's efforts to veto their entry into NATO, while the other former republics of the Soviet Union increasingly feel that Moscow is defining the terms of their existence.

Once identified by Mr. Yeltsin's hard-line opposition as the chief architect of a slavishly pro-Western policy, Mr. Kozirev now clings the West for failing to understand Russia's "special role" in what was the Soviet Union.

That, Mr. Kozirev said, is not imperialism, but reality. About 25 million ethnic Russians live outside Russia's borders, and Moscow feels obliged to defend their interests. An estimated 200,000 Russian troops are still stationed abroad, some of them with the agreement of the local governments, some of them the subject of

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Kiosk Italian Magnate Enters Politics

ROME (Reuters) — Silvio Berlusconi, a media magnate and one of the country's richest men, will enter Italian politics on Wednesday at the head of the center-right Forza Italia movement, his Canale 5 television network reported Tuesday.

It said the entrepreneur, 57, would resign as chairman of his media empire, Fininvest, to concentrate on campaigning for the March general election. "Berlusconi has decided," the report said, "Tomorrow he will formally announce his decision to enter the fray with Forza Italia."

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U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Enthusiasm Wanes for Borderless Europe

Computer Glitch Blamed for Latest Delay in Schengen Deal

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A year after Europe launched its single market with great fanfare, Europeans are still far from enjoying the same freedom to move about their continent as are, say, car parts or spare cash.

The so-called Schengen group of nine EU countries conceded Tuesday that it would miss a Tuesday deadline for eliminating internal border controls, the latest in more than a year of postponements.

Even if the group can fulfill its borderless promise in the months ahead, there is no immediate prospect that the three holdouts from the Schengen agreement — Britain, Ireland and Denmark — will join the group and relax their much tougher border controls.

A computer software glitch has been blamed for the current delay, but critics say that's just

an excuse for countries whose real fears are immigration and crime.

"I'm sure there are other reasons, too," said Amédée Turner, chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs.

The failure to eliminate controls means more than continued annoying delays at airport passport checkpoints. It undermines one of the EU's primary goals: the free circulation of goods, services, capital and people.

"You can't have the other three freedoms without the fourth," said Tony Venables, director of the Euro-Citizen Action Service, which is lobbying for a border-free Europe.

Surveys by the European Commission, the Union's executive agency, also show that talk of European unity is empty for most people unless the barriers to their own movement come down.

More important, critics say, at a time of record unemployment, the continuation of bor-

der controls and various other legal and administrative impediments are preventing workers from moving to seek jobs in healthier regions.

"Visible and hidden barriers to people moving around the Union really now are as important as barriers to goods and capital," Mr. Venables said.

Countries that have signed the Schengen pact insist they overcame all political obstacles to open borders in November, when France approved a constitutional amendment allowing the government to turn back asylum-seekers rejected by other EU countries.

The only problem now, they say, is a technical glitch in a massive data bank designed to allow external border guards to screen entrants against a list of several hundred thousand undesirable, mainly criminal suspects and rejected asylum seekers. National computer networks

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Japan Gets Ready to Explore Space — on Its Own

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TANEGISHIMA, Japan — In 1543, a Portuguese ship bound for Macao was blown off course and landed on this island, exposing the isolated Japanese for the first time to the gun. In a few years, Japanese craftsmen were making muskets superior to those of the Portuguese.

Four and a half centuries later, this site in southern Japan will again be the scene of an effort to match the West. On Feb. 1, Japan plans to launch its first major rocket built without reliance on U.S. technology, marking, in some sense, its arrival in the top tier of space-faring nations.

The technologically sophisticated H-II is the first Japanese rocket that will be able to hoist large communication and earth observation satellites into orbit, and it will allow Japan to enter the commercial launching business in competition with firms in America, Russia, China and France. The H-II will also serve as the mainstay of Japan's space program for the next two decades, paving the way for the possible development of the nation's own space shuttle.

"With the completion of the H-II rocket, we have built the foundation for our space activities," said Dr. Tomiomi Godai, executive director in charge of launching vehicles at the National Space Development Agency of Japan, or NASDA.

The rocket could also help Japan develop as a military power. The missile would have an intercontinental reach and could be adapted to carry a weapon. In addition, freed of restrictions that came with reliance on American technology, Japan will be able to launch any satellites it wants to, including military ones. There has been some desire for the nation to have its own reconnaissance satellite, though there are no concrete plans for this yet.

But there are still many doubts about whether the rocket will fulfill its purpose and about Japan's future in space.

The H-II program, which cost about \$2.4 billion, was bedeviled by problems, including an explosion that killed a worker, putting the initial launching at least two years behind schedule and raising questions about whether Japan will be able to maintain its record of never having failed in a satellite launching.

And while the H-II is technically ambitious — it weighs about half as much as a France's Ariane-4 rocket but can hoist the same 4,400-pound satellite into geostationary orbit — it is also expensive. It will cost about twice as much to launch a satellite with the H-II as with a rocket from France's Ariane-space, making it difficult for Japan to compete in the commercial launching business.

As for Japan's role in space, one of the main functions of the H-II is expected to be to launch the Hope, a small, unmanned shuttle that would deliver supplies to a space station and then return to Earth and land automatically.

The maiden flight of the H-II will be used to launch the Orbital Re-entry Experiment Vehicle, or OREX, a flying-saucer-shaped device that is essentially the nose cone of the envisioned shuttle. OREX will circle the earth once and then land in the Pacific, testing the technology that will be used to protect the Hope from the heat of re-entry. It will become the first object to be retrieved by Japan after orbiting Earth.

But while spending on the Hope is expected to begin in the

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SKI DETAIL IN MOSCOW — A group of Russian soldiers, their skis in hand, on a routine training march on Tuesday along the snowy banks of the Moscow River.

Michael Jackson Settles Lawsuit

Reuters

SANTA MONICA, California — A lawyer for the 14-year-old boy who has accused Michael Jackson of sexually molesting him said Tuesday that the pop superstar agreed to a settlement in return for his dropping the civil lawsuit.

"Both parties have agreed that the lawsuit should be resolved," Larry Feldman, the boy's attorney, said.

Attorneys for both sides said the terms of the settlement were confidential, but reports have said that the boy could be paid as little as \$5 million or as much as \$40 million under the deal.

Mr. Feldman and two attorneys for Mr.

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'Suitable' Amnesia Settles Over Morocco Rights Abuse

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

RABAT, Morocco — Morocco is a country where human rights violations have been commonplace and where speaking against the king is a risk few dare to take. But after two decades in secret prisons in Morocco, Maria-Inan Oufkir feels that she has little to lose.

Her family's name is one that people in Morocco will pronounce only in a whisper. For almost 20 years, the family has been imprisoned by King Hassan II, said Miss Oufkir, a slight 32-year-old woman, who recounted their story in recent interviews.

Her nightmare began at the age of 11 when she was whisked into a windowless vehicle and driven into Morocco's southern desert to a prison created especially for the wife and six children of General Mohammed Oufkir. Their crime? Being part of the wrong family.

General Oufkir, a former defense minister and long the king's closest associate, ordered the strapping of the royal Boeing by air force jets on Aug. 16, 1972, the king survived. That evening, General Oufkir was dead. By the official account, he committed suicide after accepting responsibility for the assassination plot.

"But the bullets," said a Western diplomat who has followed the case, "were in General Oufkir's back and

the back of his head." In all, Western officials estimate that at least 300 and perhaps as many as 700 political opponents of the king have vanished.

King Hassan's treatment of the Oufkir family, and others seen as inimical to the government, now pose a delicate problem for the United States and other Western countries.

The king's diplomatic importance has increased since the Israeli-Palestinian agreement in September, and so has the pressure to overlook the intermittent violations of human rights that have characterized his 33-year-old reign.

Western diplomats say that the king continues to work quietly to coax Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, into closer ties with Israel. Morocco, while refraining from diplomatic recognition of Israel, is extending business ties, opening phone lines, and starting flights between the two countries.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel have paid calls, and the king is expected to visit Washington this year.

"The Oufkir case is one where amnesia rather suits the West," a European diplomat said. "There are diplomatic priorities, after all. Morocco is playing a key role in Middle East peace efforts."

Nonetheless, the United States does try to prod

Morocco on its human-rights practices. Questions are posed at the Interior Ministry, a report on abuses is prepared annually. In response, the king recently created a new post, deputy minister for human rights, albeit one widely viewed as having no budget, staff, or mandate.

The government will not comment formally on the Oufkir case. But a senior official close to the king who insisted on anonymity said the affair was one in which Hassan would not be swayed.

Gilles Perrault, a French journalist, has said that the Oufkir family has been pursued with "an interminable desire for vengeance that is beyond any logic."

The persecution began on Dec. 23, 1972, when, after a few months under house arrest in Rabat, they were taken to a series of prisons. At one, the family was held blindfolded for a year.

"For 15 years," Miss Oufkir said, "we never saw anyone except guards with machine guns."

In 1977, they were moved to a farm converted into a prison at Bir Jdid, about 30 miles south of Casablanca. Conditions grew worse.

Miss Oufkir and her three sisters shared one tiny windowless cell. They were beaten and made to clean up their own excrement. There was little food and no exercise. Both Miss Oufkir's mother, Fatima, and her brother, Raouf, attempted suicide.

"Three of us would sit in the middle of the cell and the others walk circles around them," Miss Oufkir said. "We walked kilometers that way. We were close to starving, and hunger reduces you to something lower than the ground. It is a vicious state in which no human relation is possible."

Finally, in April 1987, with her weight down to 60 pounds, Miss Oufkir and three of her siblings escaped through a tunnel they had painstakingly dug. Five days later, they were arrested in Tangier. But they were able, during their brief flight, to make contact with a Paris-based lawyer, Bernard Darteville.

"I saw them briefly in Tangier, in a pitiable state, but was then arrested myself and thrown out of Morocco," Mr. Darteville recalled. He said he and a colleague began negotiations with the king for the family to leave for Canada.

By October 1987, the Canadian authorities had agreed to receive the Oufkirs, money had been deposited in a Canadian bank, and a flight was prepared for Oct. 27. At the last minute, however, the king, whose power is absolute, reneged without explanation.

Instead, the Oufkirs were placed under house arrest in Marrakesh, where they lived in relative comfort, until 1991, when they were released. No official declaration was made at the time of their release, just as no explanation was ever given for their captivity.

The 'Imprisoned' Foreigners Fear of Algeria Extremists Makes Life Harsh

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — An American working for a U.S. oil firm broke the lease on his home here last week and moved to a hotel, which he also made his "office." The purpose of the move was to stay alive.

"They're not going to come and storm the hotel," he said, referring to Islamic extremists who have ordered all foreigners out of Algeria under threat of death and who claim to have killed 26 of them since September.

Being a foreigner in Algeria these days means accepting a austere life and a spy's tradecraft: varying work hours, altering routes, shun-

ning strangers. "We live like in a big prison," complained one diplomat from a small European embassy.

U.S. diplomats are permitted to dine out only at one major hotel, which is well-guarded. The American school has gone from 75 to 25 students.

Despite U.S. Embassy urging that Americans leave, about 400 remain, working largely in the oil and gas industry. No Americans have been killed.

The 75,000-strong French community here, which includes 55,000 with dual nationality, feels vulnerable. Of the 27 foreigners killed so far, four were French nationals.

In an interview with the Arab magazine Al Wasat, an Armed Islamic Group spokesman in Peshawar, Pakistan, claimed responsibility for killing the foreigners, calling them "part of the blasphemous colonialist plot," and "the regime's economic backbone."

It is unclear if there are ties between the Armed Islamic Group and the Islamic Salvation Front, Algeria's largest Islamic party, and there is no way to verify the Armed Islamic Group's claims of responsibility for the killings, for which the government blames "terrorists."

But some diplomats and foreign residents say some of those killed may have been victims of ordinary crime, which is on the rise.

Prime Minister Redha Malek said in an interview: "We don't

want panic among foreigners. We do our best. But there are things you can't foresee."

Scores of Algerians also are being killed each week in the current strife, officials note.

The danger for foreigners here is much graver than in Egypt, where Islamic radicals are targeting tourists and have killed three, but have not ordered all foreigners to leave or chosen specific victims.

So far, none of the 21 international oil companies operating here has pulled out, according to a European manager, but some have run into difficulties getting subcontractors because "a lot of people won't come here now."

■ **Conference on Crisis**

A national conference that opened Tuesday to steer Algeria out of its bloody political crisis was boycotted by five of the six biggest parties. The Associated Press reported from Algiers.

Despite the boycott, delegates were sent by labor unions, professional groups and civic associations, as well as dozens of minor political parties. The conference is intended to establish a transitional government that would guide Algeria toward elections.

Algeria has been ruled for the past two years by a five-man High Committee of State, installed after the army canceled a second round of parliamentary elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was winning.



END OF AN ERA — Madeleine Renard, 93, arriving Tuesday at the Pissy cemetery in Paris for the burial of her husband, the celebrated mime, actor and director Jean-Louis Barrault.

Sad Finale for Austria's 'State Operetta'

Reuters

VIENNA — President Thomas Klestil of Austria ended his 37-year marriage and bowed to separation from his mistress on Tuesday in a bitter denouement to what Mayor Helmut Zilk of Vienna dubbed a "state operetta."

After five days of pressure over a scandal that threatened his position as head of state, Mr. Klestil, 61, announced that he had failed to repair a broken relationship with his wife, Edith, and would now live permanently separated from her.

At the same time, his office said that a presidential aide, Margot Laffler, 39, named in the media as Mr. Klestil's mistress, had asked for a Foreign Ministry assignment abroad.

His spokeswoman said Mr. Klestil, a former diplomat, regretted Miss Laffler's step and hoped she would stay on as long as needed to keep her successor.

Mr. Klestil's wife left him earlier this month. The revelations about his affair took his 20-month-old presidency to the brink of political destruction.

France Blames U.S. for the Stalemate in Bosnia

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States is content to let the 21-month war in Bosnia drag on and does not realize the consequences of its refusal to play an active diplomatic role in ending it, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé has asserted.

Mr. Juppé clashed with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Monday over a French request that the Clinton administration pressure the Bosnian government to accept a European peace plan dividing Bosnia-Herzegovina along ethnic lines. He said that he had laid out a dire scenario for Mr. Christopher: the withdrawal of United Nations peacekeepers and the spread of war to the entire region. The peacekeeping mandate runs out in the spring.

"I told the secretary that the humanitarian track is not enough," Mr. Juppé said. "The only way we can reach a political settlement is to join efforts — the Europeans, the Americans and the Russians — and put pressure on all three parties to sign an agreement, even if it is not exactly what the Europeans have proposed."

"If the Americans do not convince the Bosnian Muslims that they must stop fighting and that there is no chance that the United States would come to their rescue, then the United States will give them incentives to pursue the fighting on the ground," he said.

"It would be a catastrophe," Mr. Juppé said. "And we say

to our American friends that they will be responsible for this."

But in Washington, President Bill Clinton said: "I don't think that the international community has the capacity to stop people within that nation from their civil war until they decide to do it."

Mr. Juppé's comments highlight a widening rift as the two countries, along with the other North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, grope for ways to stop the war and relieve the suffering of the Bosnian people.

"Warren Christopher told me today that there were six children killed in Sarajevo, and at the same time he told me everything was going well with the NATO initiative in New York," Mr. Juppé said. "He said, just wait and see. Well, a wait-and-see policy is no longer possible for moral and political reasons."

For a time last year, it was the Americans who threatened air strikes to back up a plan to arm the Bosnian Muslims, who dominate the government, and it was the French, among others, who opposed them. But at the NATO summit meeting two weeks ago, the United States agreed only reluctantly to support the delivery of aid to Bosnia.

Since then, the French position seems to have shifted again, from a military strategy that could involve air strikes against Bosnian Serbs, to a diplomatic strategy that would

pressure the three factions, in particular the Muslims, to accept the Europeans' latest peace plan. The Bosnian government has rejected the plan.

Mr. Clinton has conceded that the Bosnian Muslims "appear to be the most reluctant to sign a peace agreement at this time." In recent months they have made some gains on the battlefield and feel that continued military pressure will bear fruit at the negotiating table.

Washington takes the position that imposing peace would unfairly punish the Muslim-led government.

The real issue to be resolved is to persuade the Serbs to make more territorial concessions, the official said.

■ **France Names New Commander of UN Forces**

France has named General Bertrand de Laigues, the commander of its Rapid Action Force, to take over as commander of UN peacekeeping forces in the former Yugoslavia, Defense Minister François Léotard said Tuesday.

Mr. Léotard said General de Laigues, 56, a Foreign Legion veteran who studied politics and economics, would replace General Jean Cot at the end of March.

General Cot, who was named commander in July for a one-year term, is being removed after clashing with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, who refused to give him the authority to call air strikes against Serbian gunners besieging Sarajevo.

Moscow Urges New Initiative In the Balkans

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia called Tuesday for an urgent meeting of UN Security Council foreign ministers over the Bosnian crisis, in an initiative to force the warring sides to agree on the territorial division of their country.

The initiative, presented by Moscow's special envoy to the former Yugoslavia, Vitali I. Churkin, was also clearly aimed at creating an alternative to air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions.

But Mr. Churkin said that Russia did not exclude the use of force in Bosnia-Herzegovina if United Nations forces were threatened or attacked there.

and other Europeans had that the Clinton administration did not think relations with Europe were as important as they were in the Cold War. "Europe has lost none — repeat none — of its importance to the United States," he said in a speech in Potsdam soon after presenting his credentials in October.

Mr. Clinton made that clear himself during his trip to Europe this month. But he will not make his first official visit to Germany until July, Mr. Holbrooke pointed out to old friends in Washington, that an earlier idea of having the president come here in June, right after attending the 50th anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy, would not be such a good idea.

Since World War II, the bedrock

WORLD BRIEFS

Mideast Peace Talks Shun Public Eye

WASHINGTON (AP) — Peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors continued Tuesday, with negotiators meeting at secret locations in hopes that removing them from the public eye would make for more progress.

The 11 previous rounds of discussions were held at the State Department, with negotiators sometimes issuing daily statements on what had occurred. This round of talks has been limited to delegation heads, sometimes accompanied by experts.

Israeli negotiators met Tuesday with representatives of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This week's talks ended the four-month break that followed the September signing of a peace accord between Israel and the PLO.

German Judge in Presidential Race

MUNICH (Reuters) — Germany's top judge, Roman Herzog, threw his hat into the ring officially on Tuesday in the presidential campaign to succeed President Richard von Weizsäcker.

In a letter to the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, the president of the Constitutional Court said he was prepared to run.

Both parties have already come out for Mr. Herzog, 59, and there was little doubt that he would accept their nomination.

Clinton Urges Wider Nuclear Test Ban

GENEVA (AP) — President Bill Clinton urged international negotiators Tuesday to make a pact banning all nuclear test explosions a top priority.

In a message read at the start of the annual Conference on Disarmament, Mr. Clinton said such a treaty would bolster efforts to counter the threat of the spread of nuclear weapons and would make the world safer.

The 38-country disarmament conference will meet intermittently through September. Congress has set September 1996 as a target for a permanent end to nuclear trials.

North Korea Warned on Inspection

WASHINGTON (AP) — With a key meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency approaching next month, time is running out for North Korea to make good on its promise to allow nuclear inspections, a senior administration official said Tuesday.

The United States is virtually certain to seek United Nations sanctions if the impasse in North Korea's negotiations with the agency is not broken very soon, he said. A day earlier, he cited the upcoming Feb. 22 meeting of the agency's board of governors as critical.

India Offers Peace Steps to Pakistan

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India has offered a series of confidence-building measures, including a pledge that it will not be the first to make a nuclear strike, to ease tensions with Pakistan, officials said Tuesday.

They said the six proposals were given to Pakistan's high commissioner, K. R. Khokhar, in New Delhi on Monday, shortly before Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan hotly criticized India over Kashmir.

Diplomats said the Indian proposals, apart from the nuclear offer, were not new and were similar to previous relations. "Bhutto's speech was clearly aimed at building up Kashmir as an international issue and said that she had no intention of moving towards a deal with India at this stage," a Western diplomat said.

Rebels in Peace Overturners.

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The rebel group that carried out a New Year's uprising in the southern state of Chiapas pledged Tuesday to respect Mexico's electoral process, outlined an agenda for peace talks and said it was freeing a kidnapped former governor.

The Zapatista National Liberation Army made the statements in response to conditions set by the government's negotiator.

A short time later, it was announced that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had departed for Tuxtla Gutiérrez, the Chiapas state capital, to meet with local peasant and Indian organizations.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pedaling a Bit of Asia in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM (AP) — A student group is launching a fleet of pedicabs to see how they cope with this city's narrow and crowded streets. Bicycles are already the vehicle of choice in this nation, and the students from the Erasmus University School think pedal-powered taxis will add mobility here.

The five pedicabs — bicycles with two seats behind the driver — will ply the streets in a one-day trial next week. The 16 student cabbies will charge an initial three guilders (\$1.50) plus 30 Dutch cents (16 U.S. cents) for every 100 yards. That is about half what normal taxis charge.

The Supreme Court rejected an airline industry attack on airport landing fees in a ruling that could strengthen the hand of airports seeking to exact more revenue from commercial airline operations. (NYT)

Hotels and restaurants on Spain's Balearic Islands of Minorca, Mallorca, Ibiza and Formentera are hoping for a good year in 1994. Numbers have been recovering for the last two years, and in 1994 could equal the 1989 record of 7.5 million, a tourism official said. (Reuters)

The 44-story luxury Hotel des Arts in Barcelona, designed as a prestige project for the 1992 Olympic Games but not finished in time, has finally opened for business, 18 months late. (Reuters)

About 1,000 Greek casino workers threatened to strike if the government goes ahead with a plan to privatize three state-run casinos and sell licenses to operate six new ones. (Reuters)

Japan Air System, Japan's third-largest airline, said Tuesday it would suspend its unprofitable Tokyo-Honolulu flights June 1 as part of a restructuring plan aimed at reducing losses. (AP)

'Unvarnished Truth' Makes Clinton's Envoy to Bonn 'Right Man at the Right Time'

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — When President Bill Clinton nominated Richard C. Holbrooke to be ambassador to Germany last summer on the same day he named former Vice Pres-

ident Walter F. Mondale as ambassador to Japan, some German officials who knew that Mr. Holbrooke was an Asia expert wondered whether they had won second prize.

They wonder no longer. Mr. Holbrooke, 52, has been an instant success in this crucial post.

"I have never seen such an excellent relationship with an ambassador develop in such a short time as with Richard Holbrooke," said Joachim Bitterlich, foreign policy adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will be in Washington this weekend. Mr. Holbrooke will be in Washington this week to help prepare for the visit.

What Mr. Bitterlich and other Germans say they like best is the new ambassador's informal and

frank style. "We can talk openly with each other about the way we see things — we don't have to play diplomatic games with him," Mr. Bitterlich said.

"Tell me what's wrong with the relationship," the new ambassador would tell him and other German officials at dinner parties, not even pretending to make small talk. "Tell me what you'd like to see fixed."

On a table in the parlor of the big official American residence on the Rhine is a picture of Mr. Holbrooke's grandfather, a Jewish businessman in Hamburg, wearing a Prussian spiked helmet and the Iron Cross he won as a German soldier in World War I. "I show it to German visitors as a symbol of

what they lost," the ambassador said.

Mr. Holbrooke was a Foreign Service Officer until 1972, in Vietnam, Washington, Paris, and Morocco. He was assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1977 to 1981, before he came to Germany to be a managing director of the Lehman Brothers investment bank in New York.

Bonn, a small university town that will cease to be the seat of government at the end of the century, is a place with few of the distractions and none of the glamour of Paris or London. For a divorced man like Mr. Holbrooke, there was not a lot else to do after he got here last September but talk politics,

cultivate contacts, and help shape American policy.

Getting close to movers and shakers is something Mr. Holbrooke does very well, and his barely rudimentary German was no handicap. He brought in an old friend and mentor, Fritz Stern, a professor of history at Columbia University, as an adviser to help him through his first few months, and was soon entertaining Mr. Kohl at home. Professor Stern returned to Columbia on Jan. 15 but is continuing as a consultant to the embassy.

After his frank talks with German officials, one thing Mr. Holbrooke thought needed to be fixed was the impression some Germans

of the U.S. relationship with Germany has been security, with more than 250,000 American troops here at the end of the Cold War. Now, Mr. Holbrooke believes, his task is to make sure that the relationship remains strong on a new basis of commercial and cultural ties.

"The overarching goal," he said in an interview one recent weekend, "is to use 1994 to create the foundations for a bilateral relationship which is no longer so dependent on the American military presence."

To do that, Mr. Holbrooke persuaded the U.S. Information Agency and the Commerce Department to open a business information center in Frankfurt on Jan. 18.

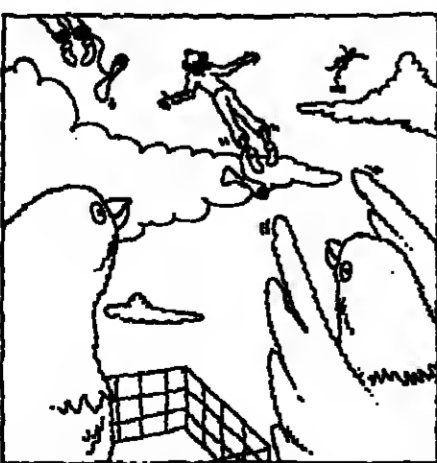
Not all his subordinates appreciated his insistence on forcing the

far-flung bureaucracies to cooperate more closely. Nor, Mr. Holbrooke concedes, are German-American relations without frictions. The United States remains irritated by the extensive trade and political ties between Germany and Iran.

"In Asia, we have common human rights and political views, but we are destined to be political and economic rivals," he said. "We accept this."

It also seems clear that this old Asia hand has no regrets about having taken on a new challenge in Europe. "Germany is the key player in moving the Cold War alliance into a new post-Cold War phase," he said, "and Clinton and Kohl are at the heart of it."

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THE AMERICAS / TIME FOR THE AMERICAN

Nominee's Mild Exterior Masks a Can-Do Toughness

Is Big One Near? Aftershocks and Rumors Shake Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Forget celebrity scandals. These days the small talk is about the Big One, an earthquake far stronger than the one here on Jan. 17, California anytime.

Mr. Coles has since started what he calls an Early Warning Earthquake Detection Network. For \$100, he will alert a subscriber as soon as possible after the prediction of a forthcoming quake. People who wish to pay the fee can nonetheless ask to be notified after the paying subscribers.

Away From Politics

The earthquake destroyed more than 11,000 housing units, leaving 25,000 people homeless. But building and safety inspectors still had not completed their examinations, leaving the possibility more homes will be judged uninhabitable.

The quake, which measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, killed 57 people and injured more than 8,000.

Losses have been estimated at over \$30 billion, making the quake the costliest natural disaster in U.S. history.

Water and electricity have been restored to most residents but aftershocks were still rolling through the area, keeping nerves on edge.

James Lee Witt, director of the

Farrakhan Won't Back Away From Aide's Remarks on Jews

The criticism from Mr. Mfume is particularly significant because he has been trying to conclude a partnership between the Black Caucus and the Nation of Islam, which advocates economic power and self-discipline for blacks.

AMERICAN concern animals. Among subjects

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Quake Aftermath: Once a symbol of Hollywood elegance, the Brown Derby restaurant on Vine Street was badly damaged in this the Jan. 17 earthquake, with its roof collapsing and walls crumbling. City inspectors ordered immediate demolition — over strong protests from preservationists. . . . The deputy director of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research in New York, who was in Los Angeles to inspect buckled freeways, is named Ian Buckle.

According to Lee Solters, a Los Angeles publicist, a department store in Greenwood, South Carolina, had just put up a display of fishing tackle when a customer picked up one of the newest gleaming metal and plastic lures. "Do the fish really go for these things?" he asked the salesman. "I dunno," was the reply. "We don't sell 'em to the fish."

Arthur Higbee

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Nuclear Test Ban

A half-century after the atomic age began, concerned countries have gathered in Geneva to outlaw underground nuclear tests, the only ones now permitted. This project continues an effort practically as old as the atomic age itself to contain the dangers of nuclear arms.

With the Cold War over, new hope is evident. If underground tests can be banned, would-be nuclear countries will be significantly hampered in taking their bomb programs from crude design to deliverable weaponry. And nuclear countries — Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States remain the core five — will be significantly helped in their attempts to discourage proliferation by others.

Here lies the sensitive hinge of global proliferation policy. A Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty comes into view just as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty arrives at the end of its allotted 25 years and comes up for extension; the extension conference opens next year.

A test ban involves only one figure in the nuclear equation. The nonproliferation treaty is the equation. It commits the broad sweep of nonnuclear signers to forgo a bomb in return for security and other guarantees, and it commits the five explicitly nuclear signers to furnish those guarantees and, in addition, to cut

their own nuclear preparations and arsenals. Prompt conclusion of a comprehensive test ban can only put nuclear and nonnuclear countries alike in a better position to make good on the bargain of the nonproliferation treaty.

By the test treaty, Americans can be assured that the testing route to proliferation is closed. By the nonproliferation accord, Washington gains the political and legal resources to act against the whole bomb programs of would-be nuclear states. Rogue states such as Iraq and North Korea may still press their nuclear ambitions, but without the nonproliferation treaty it would be greatly more difficult than it is already to rein those states in.

The Clinton administration supports an early test ban and indefinite extension of the nonproliferation treaty. The first took some sharp internal negotiating and now requires careful consultation to bring along test-ban laggards China and France. The second requires dealing with nonnuclear countries wary of the nuclear five as well as of would-be proliferators. The tactical choices are, as always, open to argument. The administration will finally be judged by what it delivers in this crucial area of foreign policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Help Hosokawa to Prevail

It was high-order treachery when 17 old-line Socialists sabotaged Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's do-or-die political reform bill. But those who staged the ambush could yet turn out to be among its victims. The Japanese public is tired of corrupt money politics and is deeply angry at politicians who stand in the way of reform.

The Clinton administration has not helped Mr. Hosokawa as he tries desperately to pass some version of reform. On Sunday, at the height of the crisis, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen suddenly showed up in Tokyo to press Washington's dubious demands for import quotas and immediate economic signers. Last Friday goes to the heart of Japan's political system and its U.S. relations. By giving more weight to urban consumers than to producer-oriented special interests, this electoral reform could open the way to a more democratic, less import-resistant Japan. It could also strengthen a new generation of more outward-looking, less bureaucracy-bound politicians, like Mr. Hosokawa himself.

The coalition still has a chance to win over

enough votes to pass a reform bill this month. It will not be easy; and by urging Mr. Hosokawa to press ahead at once on divisive tax issues and fulfill arbitrary import quotas, Mr. Bentsen makes life much more difficult for him.

Right now, Mr. Hosokawa needs to focus all his political capital on keeping reform alive. That is the surest way to complete the destruction of the old, obstructive party system. The Socialists are already breaking up over ancient ideological quarrels. The Liberal Democrats, tarred with corruption, are out in much better shape. If he wins this battle, he could hasten the passage toward cleaner, more competitive politics.

The Japanese people have finally rebelled against a system that offends their ethical sensibilities and fails to serve their most basic needs. Their hopes for something better are embodied in the Hosokawa government, as are America's hopes for a more open Japan. The Clinton administration should now be doing all it can to help a reformist government survive in Tokyo, not burdening it with demands that it cannot realistically meet.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Britain, Too, Needs Change

Yet again, John Major lives to fight another day. A stalwart performance last week before the judge inquiring into Britain's arms-to-Iraq scandal, and some bouncy talk about cutting bureaucracy, may have rescued him from his latest crisis, this one over ministerial sex and local-government skulduggery.

He may promptly fall into another pothole. Yet the real question about British politics today is not whether Prime Minister Major will lead his Tory party into Britain's next elections, he quite possibly will, and he might even win them. It is why so many Britons seem so sour about almost everything and everything in their public life.

To be sure, Mr. Major has not been an impressive prime minister. He waited for events to eject Britain from the damaging, and doomed, European exchange-rate mechanism. His government, more than any other, is responsible for the dithering minimalism that led Europe into disaster in former Yugoslavia. He has repeatedly told government colleagues who get into trouble that he will stand by them, only to back away later. His merits — his steadiness in the Gulf War, his desire to get government back in touch with people, his patient personal decency — loom small by comparison.

The curious thing is that nobody is betting very much on the Tories losing the next elections, even under Mr. Major. The British economy, free of the exchange-rate mechanism, grew by 2 percent last year, a little more than most of the rest of Europe. More important, the opposition Labor Party, although well ahead in current opinion polls, is still widely mistrusted. Labor has not yet cut itself fully free from its unpopular links with the trade unions. People still think of it as the big-spending, high-tax party. The Tories are currently under attack for putting taxes up, but the voters suspect that Labor would put them up even more. These things could yet lose Labor the elections.

The politics of mid-1990s Britain are covered by a pall of general suspicion and disillusionment. Why? Because the British, to their surprise, have been hit as hard as anybody by the great phenomenon of the post-Cold War era. The end of communism has brought specific problems for specific countries. Germany has its unification blues. Italy's whole post-1945 party system has collapsed. But something even more profound may be happening all over the democratic world.

The end of the battle between communism and pluralism has changed the nature of late 20th-century politics. There is no longer a fight to the death between two irreconcilable grand ideas. Politics have become a relatively unexciting competition between rival versions of the winning idea.

The differences within pluralism are not unimportant, but they do not have the black-and-white drama of the old confrontation. Parties and politicians have become grayer things. They do not attract the old loyalties. The voters feel more distant; they inspect the politicians, as it were, through a lorgnette.

There was a time when the British would have felt immune from such matters. The politics of modern Germany and modern Italy, they would have explained, are post-Hitler, post-Mussolini. France's Fifth Republic is even younger. But the institutions of Britain — a crown, not a president, a church linked to the state, political parties with roots reaching back a century or more — are stronger because they are older.

It has not turned out like that. The post-Cold War skepticism sweeping through the democratic world is shaking Britain, too. There will have to be changes everywhere. Mr. Major caught a glimpse of this when he coined his "Back to Basics" slogan — but then he could not define what he meant by "basics." The end of the old ideological conflict is bringing a re-examination of the way politics are conducted all over the Western world. Britain is discovering that it is not exempt.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Other Comment

What's Good for Japan ...

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan, doggedly determined to push forward his reform program, suffered a stunning defeat in the upper house of parliament Friday when his reform bills were voted down. It was the first time since 1951 that any government-submitted bill had been voted down in parliament.

If successful, Mr. Hosokawa's reforms would help refashion a government that now dispro-

portionately represents rural interests in a highly industrialized modern nation. They might also stem the sort of influence-peddling scandals that helped topple the ruling Liberal Democratic Party from power.

But they are important to the United States, too. Political change in Japan is a setback to U.S.-Japan trade talks. A stable Tokyo able to focus on Japan's many problems would be in the United States' best interests.

—Los Angeles Times

For a Big Post-Cold War Conference With Big Ideas

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé has called for a "new diplomatic initiative of all those [states] who can weigh" on the belligerents in ex-Yugoslavia. This should not be brushed off, as U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has done, saying that NATO just went through all the reviewing needed at its Brussels summit.

It is a recognition, which no other leader has had the candor to admit, of the enormous and rapidly expanding fiasco of Western policy, or rather nonpolicy.

The one thing wrong with Mr. Juppé's appeal is that it does not go far enough. There are three policy vacuums demanding most urgent attention, at risk of what he rightly calls catastrophe. They are Bosnia and its neighborhood, Russia and its ex-empire, and United Nations use of force.

They are all linked, and it is as idle to think that bite-by-bite solutions can be found in separate approaches as to think that access to Tuzla and Srebrenica will end Bosnia's war.

If a flagrant new example were needed of the mistakes made by nibbling at the edges of crisis instead of facing its strategic dimension, it comes in the new appeal by Edvard Shevardnadze, president of Georgia, for a United Nations peacekeeping force in his country.

Mr. Shevardnadze's glowing, confident demeanor when he was Soviet foreign minister negotiating the end of the Cold War has been replaced by a look of haunted desperation. He sees his job as trying "to save my country," he told a press gathering in Paris, where he came to plead for help from France and UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

"We have no choice," he said when he was asked why he accepted Russian troops to put down the war in Abkhazia, after Russian troops created that threat to Georgia's survival in the first place.

There is a tiny force of some 20 UN observers in Georgia now, but he would like a peacekeeping force of 2,000. The UN situation is such that neither the men nor the money can be expected from the West.

Russia is ready, but this would mean Security Council endorsement of Russia's claim to prime responsibility for its former subject states. Recently, both President Boris Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev have

If there were an adequate solution for each problem taken separately, we would have heard of it.

taken up this line, echoing some of the extreme nationalism of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy.

It is a terrible idea. Mr. Boutros Ghali, who is to make a report to the Security Council with recommendations, is aware of the dangers. But he is also aware that if the West won't do anything, it can hardly expect to keep the Russians out of wars in the "near abroad" and even further into Europe.

Georgia is only an example. It will set a precedent for several other trouble spots. As it is, UN operations are falling apart because there is no rational concordance between the missions and the political-military will. That is why so many generals have expressed their disgust and quit or been fired.

Now comes Senator Robert Dole (*IHT Opinion*, Jan. 24), a Republican with keen political antennae, arguing for so many re-

strictions on U.S. participation in UN force that he would in effect pull America out of its efforts to keep peace. Leaving what?

The French and the British are agonizing about their frustrated, ineffective military presence in Bosnia. They see little point in staying, but they are afraid to pull out because of the bloody disaster they rightly foresee.

It has been evident since the start of the war in Yugoslavia nearly three years ago that it cannot be stopped without an overall settlement imposed from outside. Saying that the war must be stopped first and that political arrangements can then be found is putting the cart before the horse. These people see no reason to stop fighting until they have an answer to the question: What next? What would they have to expect?

Any durable settlement would have to encompass the whole of the Balkans, all of the old and new states, with mutual security guarantees and plans for region-wide economic development. A treaty-writing conference would have to be convoked by "those who can weigh," as Mr. Juppé said — that is, Europe, the United States and Russia.

This would have been much easier to organize a year ago before Moscow's old ambitions were whetted anew by Western dithering on security issues, most dramatically Yugoslavia, and Western economic and political promises. The OECD has just published a disarming statistic. In 1992, the net flow of all public and private money from all OECD countries to all the ex-Communist countries was \$20 billion, a dribble. The same figure to developing countries in the same period was \$60 billion.

There is still time before the question of what's to be done has to be changed to the question of who lost Russia and the peace of Europe. But it is growing shorter. No sooner did President Bill Clinton fly home, from

Moscow than reform was shifted to low gear, and muted threats to neighbors stepped up. His smiles left no visible impact.

But Henry Kissinger's argument (*IHT Opinion*, Jan. 24) that it is wrong to try to include Russia in the search for a secure and stable Europe gives up all chance. He makes a peculiar distortion of why NATO was founded in mocking Mr. Clinton's idea of not drawing new lines of antagonism. George Kennan's formula of containment, buttressing an already Soviet-enforced line against further expansion, was that the Soviet threat would eventually crumble on the far side. It did.

It is particularly odd to hear Mr. Kissinger, the real author of the "Soviet-fetters" doctrine, encouraging East Central Europe to accept his Soviet overlord, rail now against Washington, which he claims is telling these same countries to "pacify" Russia.

That isn't the case. But I agree with his conclusion, which does not flow from his current argument, that American policy must make clear that its support for reform includes the requirement that Russia embrace "the disciplines of a cooperative international system as well as its benefits."

All these needs must be tied together in a coherent Western policy dealing with the Balkans, dealing with the United Nations' role, dealing with Russia, its real pains and its psychoses. If there were an adequate solution for each problem separately, we would have heard of it. Taken together, they can make a framework for peace on established international principles.

That means a big conference, with big ideas, to write a big post-Cold War treaty. The Group of Seven industrial nations, with the addition of Russia, has the power to make it happen. They lack only the will.

© Flora Lewis

It's High Time Washington Sharpened a Gentler Focus on Japan

By William Clark Jr.

WASHINGTON — One wonders who is giving the Clinton administration advice on Japan these days, and just what it is.

First there was a flurry of visits to Tokyo by assorted undersecretaries. Then came calls for an emergency meeting on semiconductors, followed by an acceptance of a less-than-desired deal on public sector construction. After that, the United States made effort to go around the Japanese bureaucracy to cut a deal directly with automobile makers.

More recently, Robert Rubin, chairman of the National Economic Council, and Bowman Cutter, his deputy, declared that the Japanese bureaucracy was powerless to act. They called on Japanese politicians to get involved in negotiating a solution.

Finally, in the midst of a major political crisis in Tokyo after rejection of the government's political reform bill, Lloyd Bentsen turned up to wag his finger and demand results by Feb. 11 on U.S. trade proposals.

The effort to circumvent the bureaucracy and link with politicians and business leaders is based on an assumption that both groups have common cause with the United States in taking the bureaucrats down a peg or two. If only that were true.

The structure of government in Japan is highly centralized. As a result, bureaucrats, politicians and businessmen become increasingly interlocked early on. Mr. Cutter asserts that because Japan does not follow the U.S. spoils system of offering jobs well down into the bureaucracy to political supporters and straphangers, the mid-to upper-level Japanese bureaucracy has no real power.

In fact, because rising stars in government service in Japan are identified early, they form strong relationships with politicians and businessmen. Both sides know that such connections will last and be fruitful until retirement. At that

point, after a cooling off period, senior bureaucrats find themselves employed in the upper strata of the Japanese corporate world.

This arrangement is a recognition of a past close working relationship. In the United States, senior bureaucrats (Mr. Cutter included) were not there yesterday and will be gone tomorrow. They will not be around for the long haul.

It is good to know that hope springs eternal in Washington. Yet it is sad that it is so often misdirected at the quick fix. There is no hidden group of wise men in Japan — politicians, businessmen or bureaucrats — who, if discovered, would see the virtue of U.S. policy requests. Japanese politicians from Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa down have been clear in their rejection of American requests for numerical targets for increased U.S. export access to Japan.

Unlike times past, Mr. Hosokawa

does not now tremble at the prospect of a less than successful visit to America next month. What was once a negative — U.S. displeasure over Japanese policy — could be a plus in Japan's current political environment.

With his political reform package shot down by the upper house of the Diet, the prime minister will remain weak even if he cobble together something by the end of the week.

Japan is going into its third year of economic doldrums, and few predict a recovery in the next 12 months. Many of the U.S. requests could result in increased unemployment in a country unprepared for such a development. The Japanese public is psychologically down and looking for understanding. Mr. Bentsen's visit, rather than inducing action, may have increased the possibility of Mr. Hosokawa standing up to Bill Clinton when they meet in Washington on Feb. 11.

In the presidential election campaign, Mr. Clinton promised to "focus like a laser beam" on the economy.

Today a focus on U.S. policy toward Japan is badly needed. The present approach is all over the spectrum.

A pragmatic policy approach might include restricting pressure on Japan, calling for a larger stimulus package and implementing meaningful domestic deregulation. At home, the Clinton administration should enforce a high level of local content on Japanese automobiles and insist that Japan's export goods not be sold at a deep discount in America while domestic prices in Japan remain unchanged.

While American bureaucrats may not, as a rule, be able to walk and chew gum at the same time, senior officers should be able to manage four topics, thus making it much harder for Japan to sidestep the issues.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, heads the Japan chair at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this column to the *Herald Tribune*.

Rabin and Sharon: Disagreeing on Terrorism, Space and Time

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Yitzhak Rabin, a renowned general in Israel's wars, looks at maps of Israel and its Arab neighbors, studies military and political realities, and decides that current peace negotiations are the road to lasting peace and security for his nation.

Ariel Sharon, a renowned general in the same wars, looks at the same maps, studies the same realities and decides that the negotiations are the road to years of Palestinian terrorism ending in war or the draining of Israel, or both.

Mr. Rabin is the leader of Labor, Mr. Sharon a leader of Likud. Also, Mr. Rabin has the job Mr. Sharon has sought for much of his political life, and still seeks.

But both men are Israeli patriots, both tested as military commanders. And out long ago Mr. Rabin harbored some of the worries about Israeli safety that still keep Mr. Sharon awake.

Israelis made the election choice for the Rabin leadership. To the victor belongs world press attention. But since almost half of Israel did back Likud, I thought it would not be an offense against democracy to give Mr. Sharon a little type while he visited New York. So I asked

him the question that comes up constantly among American supporters of Israel.

How is it that two Israeli generals who respect each other and keep in touch are now so far apart in military thinking? Mr. Sharon's answers boiled down to this: deep differences about the meaning of terrorism, space and time.

Mr. Rabin has said terrorism is a threat to the lives of Israelis but not to the safety of the nation. For Mr. Sharon, the threat is to both. Terrorism has been a major Arab weapon before and since Israel's War of Independence in the late 1940s. Mr. Sharon thinks it will be an infinitely greater threat if Israel cannot search it out in advance, or retaliate.

The Oslo arrangement between Israel and the Arafat Fatah wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization will turn over internal security to a 20,000-man Palestinian armed force. Discovering terrorist plans, tracking them down and punishing terrorists are to be carried out by Palestinians who are their relatives or com-

rades. Mr. Sharon says it will never happen. In Gaza and the West Bank, the Fatah Hawks say exactly that — never.

So, Mr. Sharon believes, Israel will be open to continuous terrorism, no longer able to hit it where it lives. His scenario is that Israel will eventually have to go in and strike. Arab states would move their tanks closer. Without firing a shot, they could force Israel into the mobilizations that cripple its economy. And Israeli attacks would be against a new Palestine, autonomous or independent — an invitation to anti-Israeli subversion.

Space and time. For decades Israeli officers said that for their tiny country both were matters of life or death.

After the Gulf War, Israeli generals told me they had noted that before the ground attack against Iraq, the United States stationed its troops 80 to 130 kilometers from the Kuwait and Iraq borders, at least five times the width of Israel's narrow waist. Now, Israeli officials say, the military thinking has "evolved"; missiles, not minutes and miles, count most.

All of Syria's 1,000 missiles, about 100 with

chemical warheads, have Israel in range. So do Egypt's, Iraq's, Iran's, etc. Israelis also have missiles. But Mr. Sharon has noted something himself: Missiles do not occupy territory. Tanks and troops do that.

He has made suggestions to Mr. Rabin: At least demand control of internal security in the West Bank and Gaza; and of strategic roads. Insist on the right of Israelis to keep their settlements, under Israeli protection. For any Golan Heights concession, get reduction and fallback of Syrian forces near Israel.

But he resists against the whole Oslo deal as a disaster that would say Israel through terrorism and set it up either for war or for chaos. He believes that negotiation should be with Jordan — already Palestinian in everything but its royal family.

"But to tell the truth," he says, "I think things were better after the War of Independence, in 1949. It's more tense with less hope."

Maybe that is because about terrorism, space and time, the man is just not a very good evolver.

The New York Times

Bidding for Stock in 'Emerging Countries' Is Getting Out of Hand

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — During the tulip craze in Holland in 1636, a single bulb changed hands for five hectares of prime downtown Dutch real estate. If that sounds nutty, consider that lately U.S. investors have been wildly bidding up the price of stock in companies they have never heard of in Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Thailand and Turkey.

I happen to be a fan of international investing, but the run-up in what are euphemistically called "emerging

markets" has got way out of hand. It is developing all the signs of another tulip craze or South Sea Bubble.

At the very least, it harkens back to the Real Estate Investment Trust mania, the gold and silver stampede and the junk bond frenzy of recent years.

In the third quarter of last year, U.S. investors bought foreign stocks at an incredible rate of \$2 billion a week, says the Securities Industry Association. This money — including gouts of cash from pension funds — has helped chase emerging-market shares into the stratosphere.

In dollar terms, stocks last year in Turkey rose by 234 percent; in the Philippines, 130 percent; Hong Kong, 122 percent; Indonesia, 114 percent; Brazil, 116 percent. Of the 22 emerging countries surveyed by The Economist, stock markets last year doubled in seven and rose by at least 50 percent in 12.

The locals are caught up in the frenzy. "Almost everybody is getting into the market," Daim Zaimuddin, a

former Malaysian finance minister, told the Financial Times last week. "Everybody is busy on the phone. Nobody seems to be working. Everyone talks about shares."

Most Americans buy international stocks through mutual funds — the closest variety that trade on the major stock exchanges or the open-end, as peddled directly by investment houses.

More and more funds of both kinds are being launched to keep up with the demand (and incidentally line the pockets of the managing firms, which charge big fees for their expertise). Morningstar, the financial publishers, in 1990 tracked 70 open-end international funds; last year it tracked 263. Fidelity Investments alone offers 13 international equity funds and seven global bond funds.

The best evidence that demand is outstripping supply can be found in closed-end funds, which are started with a fixed amount of capital that is used to buy foreign stocks, often in a single country.

Many of these funds are trading on the New York Stock Exchange at huge premiums over the actual stock market value of the shares they own. At the end of last year, for instance, a share in the Jakarta Growth Fund cost investors 35 percent more than the market price of the stocks in the fund. In August 1990, before the recent craze began, the fund was trading at a 17 percent discount.

As a result of figures like these, one leading money manager who is an expert in closed-end foreign funds, "markets" has got way out of hand. It is developing all the signs of another tulip craze or South Sea Bubble.

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is that you have to put blind faith in the manager. The Securities and Exchange Commission, for example, does not require the foreign companies whose shares comprise a mutual fund to disclose even rudimentary information about their finances.

Also, as the SEC's Jerry Delchamps pointed out, there are lots of other potential risks, including "currency fluctuations," tax complications, "double liquidity" and price volatility.

One characteristic of a mania is that investors lose their memories. What they are forgetting this time is that foreign stocks don't go up all the time. Turkish Investment, a closed-end fund that was a star in 1993, fell in each of the three preceding years, including drops of 36 percent in 1990 and 40 percent in 1992.

Of course, there was that little mess in Chiapas at the first of the year that knocked the Mexico Fund down a few points. The fact that investors shrugged the abortive revolution off is a sign of how dangerously buoyant international markets are right now.

Another warning signal for Mr. Herzfeld is that investment gurus "are saying you should allocate a certain percentage of your portfolio to emerging market stocks." They gave the same advice for gold in 1980, just as the precious metals markets were hitting their peak.

Research indeed shows that broadly diversifying with international stocks can be a way to smooth out the ups and downs of the U.S. market. But piling into those shares at the same time as everyone else can be poison.

The current craze has boosted the price-to-earnings ratio of the average stock in Malaysia to 43; in Argentina, to 41; in India, to 39. In other words, investors are currently willing to pay nearly twice as much for the average Malaysian stock as for the average U.S. stock.

These may, in fact, be brilliant choices. But one problem with investing in emerging-market mutual funds

Despite the recent run-up, the average annual return for all international open-end mutual funds for the last five years is still only about half the 15 percent rate for funds that invest in U.S. stocks, according to Morningstar.

If you believe, as I do, that the world economy will boom in the years ahead with the popularity of free markets, then the best place for your money may be in the United States — in the shares of well-run, closely scrutinized companies that do lots of business abroad, such as PepsiCo, General Electric or Lockheed. There are a few thousand more to choose from, as well.

Not exciting enough? Then go out and buy some tulip bulbs.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Spanish Anarchists

BARCELONA — A working mason, professing to be an Anarchist, fired at the Prefect to-day [Jan. 25] with a pistol and wounded him in the head. The Anarchist was arrested. The *New York Herald* comments: "The Anarchists in Spain are unsubdued. After this fresh outrage society ought to understand the necessity of defending itself with all the energy of which it is capable. It will eventually be forced to realize the fact that the Anarchists are fighting not against one person or another, but against all existing institutions."

1919: League Approved

PARIS — President Wilson's principle for a League of Nations, accorded by Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Orlando and others, was unanimously adopted in the second plenary sitting of the Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay, yesterday [Jan. 25]. This principle is that the League must

meet the approval of the plain people of the world; that it should be an instrument in ensuring the future peace of the world, and not merely in arranging a European settlement; that it should be something vital, not merely formal or occasional, in the promotion of international co-operation. Preliminary resolutions were adopted on war responsibility, punishment and reparation.

1944: Casino Liberated

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS — [From our New York edition] American troops, throwing a new bridgehead across the Rapido River, reached Cassino today [Jan. 25] and found the Germans had abandoned the stronghold of the southern front in Italy in what appeared to be the beginning of a general withdrawal to avoid being trapped by the new landings below Rome. An American patrol entered Cassino and found the town deserted except for a solitary German sentry.

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OPINION

Hear the Rhetorical Presidency

WASHINGTON — All the folderol surrounding State of the Union addresses illustrates the state of the union.

The president — any president — enters the House chamber to a cacophony of prolonged applause. The applauders are politicians, whose excessive praise of one another expresses ambivalence about praise. Any but unqualified praise may imply limits to their praiseworthiness. The president then speaks to the nation, over the heads of the audience the constitu-

By George F. Will

tion, notes that the Jefferson-Madison faction considered the custom of presidents addressing Congress "an English habit" smacking of monarchical grandeur.

When the practice of delivering the State of the Union in person to Congress was revived, in 1913, the revival was a former professor of political science who had, as professors are apt to have, a theory. Woodrow Wilson believed that the presidency is the only office able to, or even entitled to, impart movement to government. Wilson thought the president must, with his rhetoric, engage the public in order to compel Congress.

Political leaders did not always speak past one another to vast and amorphous constituencies.

tion stipulates. It is to Congress that the president is supposed to give "information of the state of the union." Then an opposition leader delivers a televised "response" written days before he has heard what he is responding to.

Interbranch deliberation has long since been displaced by rhetoric designed to produce mass effects. Jeffrey Tulis of the University of Texas, author of "The Rhetorical Presidency," notes that leaders of the two political branches did not always speak past one another to vast amorphous constituencies. During the first two presidencies, those of George Washington and John Adams, the House and Senate formed committees to draft responses to the president's address. The responses were carried to the president, who responded to the delegations delivering them.

Wilson thus rejected the modest notion of the presidency endorsed by the first president and the founding generation. The biographer James Flexner says that Washington "did not visualize the president as an initiator of policy, a prime mover." Washington wrote: "The election of the different branches of Congress by freemen, either directly or indirectly, is the pivot on which turns the first wheel of the government, a wheel which communicates motion to all the rest."

Conservatives, who once believed in congressional supremacy, now accept the Wilsonian model of the presidency, for three reasons. First, it is now conventional, and so are they. Second, Congress is controlled by Democrats. Third, their recent hero, Ronald Wilson Reagan, had the rhetorical skills requisite for a Wilsonian presidency.

ent's probable preoccupation in Tuesday's State of the Union address, illustrates tendencies of the modern presidency. Reform has been identified with the presidency, with the implication that any reform by Congress less sweeping than the president's will reflect the parochialism of a lesser institution.

Further, the drive for vast expansion of government in the name of reform has been fueled by manufactured fear — the declaration that America's health care system is in "crisis." What should be a deliberative process is becoming a cartoon conflict of heroes and villains.

Inflation in the health care sector has been cited by the president as one of the primary justifications for his 1,300-page reform bill. However, that inflation continues to decline, to 6.3 percent in the first half of 1993 and 4.4 in the second half, largely because of reasonable public and private sector responses to market forces.

Yet Vice President Al Gore, asked whether declining inflation indicates a diminished need for radical surgery on the system, says he sees something sinister: "Oh, I don't think there's any doubt about what it indicates. It indicates that some of those who were shamelessly exploiting the system got scared to be debated and as the administration and allies of ours in the Congress said that they were going to put the spotlight on the worst examples of abuses in the system. And I mean there's a lot of anecdotal evidence of boards of these companies sitting around saying, hey, we better cool it and slow down these cost increases while this battle's going on."

Does any serious person really believe inflation is significantly caused or contained by cabals of villains? Probably not, but such fold-out flows from the rhetorical presidency, which was to be on display in the House chamber Tuesday.



Democrats Just Don't Do Scandals Right

By Robert Hirschfeld

WASHINGTON — Before the Republicans begin salivating over the prospect of Bill Clinton's downfall from the White House, let's consider the public water controversy, the public ought to consider an important point. Democrats are too important to orchestrate a scandal on the grand scale of their opposition.

The Republican Party is expert on scandal, having refined it to an art form. What the Republicans have got on is the basic secret of scandal management: The best defense is to make the scandal inde-

fensible. Smartly making their misdeeds intricate, obtuse and all-encompassing, they ensure immunity because the press and public can't possibly absorb it all.

For example, during the Iran-contra hearings, countries were referred to by letters and people by code names. And who can figure out all the byzantine connections in the BCCI bank fraud case (never mind BNL)?

The Clintons ought to borrow a page from the Republicans, and add some complication to their handling of the Whitewater case. Link Madison to BCCI. Claim that a secret slush fund was created to launder money via a BCCI branch in Baghdad. Hint that the CIA was involved.

Create a "paranoid" cause as the impetus for it all. Have someone from the Arkansas National Guard appear to full uniform to give a spiritual explanation of how socialist forces were rising up in Grenada and threatening U.S. global security, so supplies for building bunkers were sold to Saddam Hussein and the profits diverted to a Panamanian hit squad that was training to invade the island.

Later Than You Think, And It Was Longer Ago

By Christopher Caldwell

WASHINGTON — People are pretty good sports about the new year. Day after routine day, we sustain our psyches with the myth that history's true here-and-now is precisely the period of our own lives. Then every Jan. 1, at the flip of the calendar, we discover that our experiences and memories are another year removed from the

The 1960s are especially fertile ground for this game. They are today's encompassing decade, having been shared by most of the present twenty-somethings (all those 24 and older) as well as by people born as long ago as the Civil War. Ruminating on these nuggets: • Richard Nixon's inauguration (1969) is closer to Franklin Roosevelt's (1932-45) than it is to Bill Clinton's (1993-2001).

MEANWHILE

present. They, and we, are sliding inexorably toward that dimness known as "the past."

This becomes apparent when we play a simple game with the way time passes. It works like this: You think of a recent event and then show that it actually occurred closer to some relatively ancient event than to the present.

If someone describes himself as, say, a "child of the Watergate era," to suggest youthfulness, you can note correctly that the 1973 Watergate break-in is closer in time to the rise of Joseph McCarthy in 1950 than it is to the present day.

If you are into middle age, be prepared to discover that today's college students and office interns think of Sputnik the way you think of Prohibition. To them, the Vietnam War is as remote as the Great Depression is to you.

Now we're into 1994, when for the first time:

- The Arab oil embargo (1973) is closer to the Rosenberg executions (1953) than it is to us.
- The first manned moon landing (1969) is closer to Hiroshima (1945) than to us.
- Hiroshima, in 1945, is closer to the sinking of the Lusitania (1917) than it is to us.
- Musical memories will be particularly misleading. It is surprising how much of the new music that you like is old.
- Beethoven (1809) is closer to "Porgy and Bess" (1936) than to us.
- Even that anthem of the here-and-now from the Clinton presidential campaign, Fleetwood Mac's "Don't Stop Believin'" (1977), is closer to Henry Mancini's "Moon River" (1961) than to us.
- If your interests run more to sports than to music, you might be horrified to know that: • Mickey Mantle's major league career (1951-68) is closer to Ty Cobb's (1905-28) than it is to the Orioles outfielder Jeffrey Hammonds's (1993-present).
- Jackie Robinson's major league debut (1947) is closer to Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901) than it is to us.

• The founding of Students for a Democratic Society (1960) is closer to the Coolidge administration (1923-29) than to Mr. Clinton's (1993-2001).
- The Bay of Pigs invasion (1961) is closer to the 1929 stock market crash than it is to us.
- John F. Kennedy's election (1960) is closer to Charles Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic (1927) than it is to us.
- The game is instructive for certain historic events, too, particularly when we feel like congratulating ourselves on our modernity:
- The development of the birth control pill (1957) is closer to the 19th Amendment (women's suffrage, in 1920) than it is to us.
- Martin Luther King's Montgomery bus boycott (1955) is closer to the sinking of the Lusitania (1917) than it is to us.
- Ernest Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises" (1922) is closer to the American Civil War than to us.
- The opening of the first Oldsmobile factory (1901) is as close to Thomas Jefferson's administration (1801-09) as to Bill Clinton's.
- The development of psychoanalysis by Freud's colleague Josef Breuer (1882) is closer to the Boston Tea Party (1773) than to us.
- And if you want to take a really long view of things, consider that: • The Boston Massacre (1770) is closer to the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47) than it is to us.
- The establishment of Harvard (1636) is closer to Khabib Khan's Sung campaign (1279) than to us.
- The founding of Jamestown (1607) is only three years closer to us than to the signing of the Magna Carta (1217).

That last one may point up the only silver lining in this contemplation of Time the Impassable: If you take your vitamins, exercise enough and avoid fatty foods, you might outlive the era of speeches that begin, "As a young country..."

The writer is assistant managing editor of *The American Spectator*. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Culture of Clique

Regarding "A Destructive Culture of Critique" (Opinion, Jan. 18) by Deborah Tannen and "Shouting at One Another in Lies of Useful Debate" (Opinion, Jan. 20) by William Pfaff:

Has the press really gotten nastier over the past few years, as your columnists suggest? A look at the savage newspapers of the 19th century would suggest not. Far from living in a "culture of critique," we live in a "culture of clique."

Although Ms. Tannen did not mention politics, she did address her comments first to the mysterious "Weekend group," which President Bill Clinton and a thousand of his closest friends famously attend. Surely a friend is meant to believe that Ms. Tannen is indirectly referring to recent press attacks on the White House.

Whether so or not, Ms. Tannen's suggestion that the truth is not found in opposition but in a "cynical of many ideas" is either a banal or insidious. Banal if she is saying that people make up their own minds after hearing many different points of view. Insidious if she is suggesting that people who have "the truth" often cannot express it in the face of hostile criticism. No politician has "the truth" — how ever much the "Friends of Bill" would like us to think so.

silanimity would be to let a second Holocaust go unnoticed. CHANDLER ROSENBERGER, Lubjiana, Slovenia.

The Biggest Dragon

Regarding "Don't Trust the Reports of Superheated Growth" (Opinion, Jan. 19) by Christopher Lingle and Kurt Wickman:

The authors, senior fellows to European affairs at Singapore University, question the accuracy of World Bank estimates of China's economic growth. Perhaps, they say, the World Bank did not allow for inflation. Perhaps, it mustook Guangdong's growth rate for that of the whole of China.

The World Bank made no such elementary mistakes. The bank maintains a resident team of economists in China (and other large countries) who collect data from governments at regular intervals and check them when necessary.

It is not uncommon for newly emerging economies in the Asia-Pacific to register double digit growth rates. Japan did so in the 1960s, the four "little dragons" did it during much of the 1970s, Malaysia and Thailand in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Last month, the world's top credit rating agency, Moody's, upgraded China's credit rating from Aaa1 to A3. China's exports to 1992 came to \$83 billion, as compared, for example, to \$20 billion for India. Foreign investors committed \$100 billion in direct investment in China last year.

Recognizing China

Regarding the report "Paris and Beijing Reconcile, but Taiwan Will Get a Last Jet Shipments" (Jan. 13):

The article perpetuates the myth that France was the first Western country to recognize Communist China in 1964. That is not so. Britain and the Scandinavian countries recognized Mao's China in the spring of 1950, only six months after the proclamation of the People's Republic on October 1, 1949.

Fetus and Soul

Regarding "Taking the Measure of the Soul" (Health/Science, Jan. 6) by Malcolm W. Browne:

What commenced as a witty, lighthearted proposal to prove that the soul is a tangible, identifiable entity concluded with Dr. Jones's chilling premise that "if the soul turns out to enter the fetus quite late to pregnancy, the religious arguments against contraception and early abortion will be neatly disproved."

I'm a carpenter by trade. One of the many phases of homebuilding I have been involved in is framing. The framing of a home, though a first step, is as valued as any phase of homebuilding. Is the not yet fully developed human embryo or fetus any different? Perhaps not, except for the fact that it is alive — making it all the more valuable.

A Moveable Feast

Regarding "Thanksgiving Days" (Letters, Jan. 7):

Sydney M. Cone 3d writes that President Franklin D. Roosevelt "did not tamper with the date of Thanksgiving until the outbreak of World War II in order to reduce holiday disruption of war production." As one who has taught U.S. history for over a half century and who was back "home" in 1939, I must disagree.

In August 1939 — more than two years before Pearl Harbor and even before World War II had started — FDR proclaimed Thanksgiving Day for a week earlier than the previous last Thursday of November, to encourage holiday shopping by making the interval before Christmas a bit longer.

BOOKS

SEEDS IN THE HEART: Japanese Literature From Earliest Times to the Late Sixteenth Century

By Donald Keene. 1,265 pages. \$50. Henry Holt.

Reviewed by Anthony Thwaite

ALMOST 40 years ago, preparing to set out on my first visit to Japan, I read Donald Keene's "Japanese Literature: An Introduction for Western Readers." In 110 pages, Keene's book elegantly and appetizingly surveyed a thousand years of verse, prose and drama. Though brief, it gave me what seemed a clear notion of a literature with as long and continuous a history of excellence as any in the world.

Since then, Keene, a professor at Columbia University, has established himself as a magisterial go-between, transmitting Japanese culture to English readers both to his historical surveys and in his translations. "Seeds in the Heart" is the fourth and last of his large-scale literary histories, following three earlier books on Japanese literature from 1600 to about 1970.

This volume covers the period from the beginnings, the Record of Ancient Matters of A.D. 712, to the late 16th century, just before the Battle of Sekigahara, when the Tokugawa clan unified the country.

Keene's title comes from a text that he had already used to good effect in his earlier book: the preface, written in A.D. 905, to the "Kokinshu" anthology: "Japanese poetry has for its seed the human

heart, and grows into countless leaves of words."

From early times there is an almost obsessive concern with craft — especially strictness of form and poetic diction — an appreciation of wordplay and a belief that a poem did not belong exclusively to its creator. Over the more than seven centuries covered in this book, and well beyond that, even to the present day, Japanese poets and even the same subjects and even the same words as those in existing poems, writing themselves out on "originality" but on their skill in paying homage to past masters, playing endless variations on themes.

For centuries, some of these masters were not Japanese but essentially Chinese. To write polished Chinese verse and prose was a courtesy accomplishment, much like a civil-

ized European Renaissance man exercising his fluent Latin.

As in his three other major volumes, Keene makes the literature and the history march side by side. Historical events illuminate imaginative verse and prose — and not only events, but social history. Keene puts the actual lives of writers in context, along with the works they wrote. Japanese literary history is very much social history, in which entertainment, game playing, competitions are part of the fabric of literate society. Writers, particularly poets, were highly competitive, in a country where literary skill could win rewards long before there was anything that in modern terms could be called publication.

Some of the great figures were women — a phenomenon not to be found in the West until many years later. Lady Murasaki is the prime example, but Keene is scrupulous in putting her major achievement, "The Tale of Genji," in context, setting it alongside Murasaki's diary, "The Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon," and — about 30 years earlier — "The Gossamer Years," written by an anonymous woman who anticipated some of Murasaki's characteristic plays and observations.

By the end of the book, we have reached the brief, tantalizing period of early European influence, including the possible arrival of a version of Homer's "Odyssey," shortly before the beginning of Tokugawa isolationism for more than 200 years. The Kabuki is in embryo. It is an extraordinary story, and completes Keene's great work of scholarship, as full and readable as ever.

Anthony Thwaite, who co-edited the "Penguin Book of Japanese Verse," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

- 1 DISCLOSURE by Michael Crichton 1
- 2 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY by Robert James Waller 1
- 3 SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR by Robert James Waller 2
- 4 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE by Laura Esquivel 6
- 5 THE CLIENT by John Grisham 4
- 6 BAD LOVE by Jonathan Kram 1
- 7 WITHOUT REMORSE by Tom Clancy 22
- 8 MR. MURDER by Dean Rusk 11
- 9 NIGHTMARES & DREAMS CAPED by Stephen King 3
- 10 THE BOOK OF GUYS by Garrison Keillor 6
- 11 LASHER by Anne Rice 8

NONFICTION

- 1 EMBRACED BY THE NIGHT by Betty J. Eadie 37
- 2 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES by William J. Bennett 1
- 3 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF OCEAN by Elizabeth Marshall Hall 22
- 4 SEE, I TOLD YOU SO, by Ruth R. Limbaugh 3d 3
- 5 PRIVATE PARTS, by Howard Stern 14
- 6 WOULD'NT TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW by James A. Meehan 16
- 7 SEEN LANGUAGE by Jerry Seinfeld 20
- 8 HAVING OUR SAY, by Susan and A. Elizabeth Delany with Amy Hill Heath 8
- 9 LOVE CAN BUILD A BRIDGE by Naomi Todd 6

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 STOP THE INSANITY! by Susan Fowler 23
- 2 AGELESS BODY, TIME-LESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra 1
- 3 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS by John Gray 25
- 4 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises 1

NEWS EVENTS WHICH AFFECT YOUR LIFE THIS YEAR:

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Anguish in Sarajevo

The resurgent U.S. economy

Japan's tenacious recession

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HERALD Tribune

Published with THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST

In Clinton's Battle Plan, No Room for 'Big Government'

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's latest public enemies list contains three strong opponents: an expensive health-insurance system that leaves the poor behind, a welfare program that rewards idleness and a serious national fear of violent crime.

Mr. Clinton plans frontal attacks on all three in an ambitious 1994 legislative agenda, but wants to wage the battle without an army of "big government" regulators, according to aides and analysts.

The president was to lay out these priorities Tuesday night before a joint session of Congress in his first official State of the Union address.

The needs and concerns of middle-class Americans, especially in the area of crime, were foremost in the president's mind.

Among the freshest proposals from Mr. Clinton, disclosed earlier Tuesday, were:

- Endorsement of legislation calling for life in prison without parole for people committing a third violent felony.
- A request for \$6.6 billion in emergency aid for earthquake-stricken Los Angeles, on top of \$900 million already committed.
- A call for simultaneous congressional action this

year on health-care reform and major changes in the welfare system.

The president also was expected to announce a bold-line military budget that contains no spending reductions beyond those already envisioned.

In addition, he was sure to highlight projections showing the 1993 federal budget deficit at \$180 billion, far below the initial estimate of \$300 billion. Lower interest payments on the government debt appear to account for much of the drop.

White House officials said Mr. Clinton planned to leave his speech with renewed calls for individual responsibility, community involvement and lean government, themes enunciated for years by Republican candidates but claimed by Mr. Clinton in 1992.

The Democratic president enters the new legislative year backed by a surging economy and enviable public opinion polls, in which he enjoys a 55 to 60 percent approval rating. But many of the political obstacles that he encountered in his first year in office remain: powerful mavericks in his own party; Republicans who have maintained a constant and broad opposition to White House programs, and promised resistance to health-care reform from Ross Perot, the political independent.

Strong political currents will affect the 1994 legislative debate. The congressional elections in November are expected to weaken Democratic majorities in the

House and Senate — which is usual in mid-term elections — and Mr. Clinton is struggling to keep those losses to a minimum.

It appears that crime control will figure prominently in those campaigns, largely because public fear of violent crime has soared in recent months following a wave of highly publicized incidents of ruthless, random attacks.

George Stephanopoulos, a senior White House aide, said Tuesday that Mr. Clinton would be "quite specific" in his approach to crime.

"Number one," Mr. Stephanopoulos said, "the things that we have to put 100,000 police on the street. Number two, he thinks we have to get assault weapons, the kind of weapons that kids are using to kill kids all over this country, away. And finally, he's going to say that we have to do something to punish violent criminals. If you commit three violent felonies, he thinks you ought to be put away for life."

The so-called three-strikes-and-you're-out proposal is opposed by some liberal House Democrats who could stall crime legislation.

The president also was likely to call for sending more first-time young offenders to "boot camps," where personal discipline is stressed, and may suggest ways to use military bases as regional prisons for overburdened state penal systems.

Mr. Clinton's major domestic priority — health insurance for all Americans — has been under attack from doctors, insurers and members of Congress for months.

But Mr. Clinton "wants to guarantee private insurance to every American that can't be taken away no matter what," Mr. Stephanopoulos said.

"That's critical," he added. "That's what he's going to be fighting for over this year."

A pivotal question is whether a new health-insurance system should require employers to provide coverage, as Mr. Clinton believes, or whether individuals should be required to carry coverage, as rival health-care plans insist. The president wants all Americans to be covered by a basic package of benefits, without regard to pre-existing health conditions. Many rival plans call for a long phase-in period for coverage of those who cannot afford to purchase their own coverage. An estimated 37 million Americans have no health insurance.

The White House has wavered on whether to pursue welfare revisions this year, apparently fearing that a divisive debate could overshadow health-reform efforts. But Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the Democratic chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee and a welfare expert, publicly insisted that welfare legislation be submitted this year.



TENSE TRUCE — A watchful soldier Tuesday in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, after rival army camps halted fighting to hold talks.

JAPAN: Everyone Is for Political Reform, but No One Understands It

Continued from Page 1

nese — that polls suggest almost no one understands it.

The details of both elements are being fought over in the current battle for control of the government, a contest in which there are no clear partisan lines. It will be over on Saturday, when the current session of parliament expires.

Mr. Hosokawa's ruling coalition — a collection of eight parties that have sharp internal disagreements about the political reform bills — agreed Tuesday to form a special committee to try to work out a compromise with the Liberal Democratic Party, which ran the country for 38 years until it was voted out of power last summer.

The chances of a compromise emerging from the committee look slim, political experts say. But both sides were struggling Tuesday to make sure that if the political reform effort implodes here for the third time, the other side takes the blame.

Mr. Hosokawa was reported to be readying a speech or press conference to take his case directly to the people, an unusual step for a Japanese prime minister to take over a piece of legislation. Then again, Mr. Hosokawa is the first Japanese prime minister known to keep a photograph of John F. Kennedy in his office.

But in parliament, some mem-

bers of Mr. Hosokawa's coalition said that if the bills fail he would resign. Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata hinted that Mr. Hosokawa would dissolve the parliament and declare elections, after first calling one more vote that would flush out who was opposed to the reform bills and who favored them.

"This is embarrassing," a senior bureaucrat in Mr. Hosokawa's government said. "Once we had a government so stable that the rest of Asia admired us. Now we look like a banana republic."

The most straightforward part of the reform plan would, in theory, make it far easier to determine who is pumping money into the political system. Any donation exceeding the equivalent of \$450 would have to be reported; currently donations of less than \$9,000 can go unreported. Any purchase of more than \$1,800 in tickets to a fund-raising party would also have to be disclosed; the current limit is \$9,000. But most important, the plan would ban any contributions to individual politicians. Only donations to parties would be permitted. The last point has outraged the Liberal Democrats, whose connections to the business community — and abilities to fix contracts — are now legendary.

Restructuring the electoral system is a far different matter. Currently, each parliamentary district

in the country has four to six representatives. Until the big political upheaval here last summer, when two dozen Liberal Democrats defected in new parties, most districts were represented by three or four Liberal Democrats and then by one or two members of the smaller parties: the Socialists, the Communists and a range of others.

Under the new system all those districts would be abolished. Each new district — there are 274 in the Hosokawa plan — would elect one representative. And then, in addition to voting for one parliamentary representative, each voter would vote for a particular political party. Two-hundred and twenty-six seats would be decided that way, with each party drawing up lists of names of party members who would fill those seats.

Almost everyone outside the Liberal Democratic Party denounced the plan. It was regarded, they said, guaranteed to keep the Liberal Democrats in power, maybe with 80 percent of the seats in parliament. Faced with electing a single representative, rather than a half dozen, Japan's cautious voters would choose a conservative.

Mr. Hosokawa and his coalition ally, Ichiro Ozawa, have often said that another fracturing was necessary to reorganize the forces of politics. And the electoral system was tweaked to do just that.

The changes would cut down on the number of districts, especially in overrepresented rural areas. That meant that at least 30 legislators holding Liberal Democratic seats would have to be edged out for party nomination. Presumably, many of them would defect to Mr. Hosokawa and Mr. Ozawa's parties, which are short of candidates.

Here is the mystery: To win a number of the directly elected seats, the coalition parties will have to agree on a single candidate to oppose the Liberal Democrats, or they will end up splitting the reform votes. Right now, those parties can agree on very little. So the system could end up destroying the reformers who passed it.

Maybe that is why only 18 percent of Japanese voters in a recent poll said they wanted to change the electoral system. Many of the rest of those polled, in this country of astounding mathematical skills and incredible literacy rates, said they were still trying to figure the whole thing out.

ROCKET: Japan in Space Race

Continued from Page 1

next fiscal year, Japan is having second thoughts about the shuttle. This is in part because, much to Tokyo's annoyance, the U.S. space station project, in which Japan is participating, has been continually revised, raising doubts about its future.

An advisory panel to the space agency last year recommended doing only preparatory research on Hope until 2000 and then deciding whether to build an operating vehicle. That means the shuttle will not be ready to fly until 2010, said Dr. Shigebumi Saito, an emeritus professor at Tokyo University and a former high commissioner of Japan's Space Activities Commission. Moreover, to be useful in transporting supplies to a space station, the weight of the shuttle would have to be twice the lifting capacity of the H-II, meaning the rocket will have to be improved, he said.

There are other plans for space as well. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry wants to do mining on the moon. But that is considered even more of a long shot than the shuttle.

Still, even if some of the future uses for the H-II seem doubtful, to Japan, the important thing seems to be the development of indigenous technology. "This is fundamental to the way Japanese feel about national security and technology," said Richard J. Samuels, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is writing a book about the development of Japan's aerospace industry.

TRADE: U.S. and Japan Stuck

Continued from Page 1

its trade policy with Japan, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen warned in Tokyo on Sunday.

That could lead to U.S. trade sanctions against Japanese products and Japanese retaliation against the United States, according to administration officials, who said Mr. Clinton's efforts to create new links with all of Asia's fast-growing economies.

At issue is the administration demand for specific goals for Japanese purchases of foreign goods and the removal of trade barriers. Although U.S. officials suggest their position by using less-controversial words like "benchmarks" and "yardsticks," Tokyo continues to see the U.S. position as a demand for numerical import targets and rejects them as antithetical to free trade.

The deep divisions between the countries are sharpened by the political crisis engulfing the Japanese government. Mr. Hosokawa, who has tied his future to the adoption of broad political reforms, suffered a critical setback last week when parliament's upper house rejected his plan. He has until Saturday to revive it.

Some U.S. officials believe that Washington must avoid undermining Mr. Hosokawa and his shaky eight-party coalition government. It has placed top priority on such Washington-backed policies as eliminating corruption from the political system, raising the power of the entrenched bureaucracy and stimulating consumer purchases.

A U.S. business executive in Tokyo who is involved in trade issues predicted that the pressures "on both sides to avoid a confrontation will lead to a summit 'agreement' next month that settles little — much like the July agreement."

"From the beginning it was very clear that both sides were declaring victory" by explaining the July agreement differently to their respective audiences, the executive said. And now, he added, chances are that the two sides will again gloss over their differences.

Mr. Bentsen disputed such predictions. "Don't you believe it," he declared at a news conference in Tokyo. "We will not settle for any cosmetic agreement. We'd rather have no agreement."

A mushy deal in February, administration strategists say, would mock repeated U.S. vows to create American jobs by expanding ex-

ports to Japan, and would fuel congressional demands for a harsher stance toward Tokyo. In addition, it would cost the administration credibility with a range of U.S. business interests who want hard-and-fast trade commitments from Japan in the key sectors in question — autos and auto parts, medical and telecommunications equipment and insurance.

On one point, both U.S. and Japanese officials agree: A vaguely phrased agreement will not resolve the problem that is at the core of the dispute — the lack of trust the two sides have in each other.

U.S. officials contend that past agreements by Tokyo to lower various import barriers have failed to produce the hoped-for results because of the tightly woven bonds among Japanese manufacturers, suppliers and distributors.

So the only way to make the market truly open, in Washington's view, is to strike agreements that will produce "measurable results," such as the 1986 and 1991 computer-chip accords that restricted foreign companies attaining a 20 percent share of the Japanese market.

U.S. negotiators insist this does not mean they are asking for "targets." But that is not how Japanese officials interpret it. "If it looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, then it must be a duck," a top official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry declared.

Japanese officials argue that such agreements will invariably be misconstrued in Washington as firm government guarantees, with the possibility of sanctions being imposed against Japan if the amount of foreign goods purchased does not hit the desired level.

JACKSON: A Settlement

Continued from Page 1

Jackson met privately in the chambers of Superior Court Judge David Rothman before announcing the settlement. Before the hearing, a source close to the case said the settlement was "in eight figures."

The source spoke on condition of anonymity.

Johnnie Cochran, one of Mr. Jackson's lawyers, said the settlement was not an admission of guilt by the singer.

"Michael Jackson has maintained his innocence since the beginning of this matter and now, since this matter will soon be concluded, he still maintains that innocence," Mr. Cochran said. "In short, he is an innocent man who does not intend to have his career and his life destroyed by rumors and innuendo."

The lawsuit filed in September alleged that Mr. Jackson, 35, committed sexual battery, seduction, willful misconduct, intentional infliction of emotional distress, fraud and negligence in a campaign to entice the boy last year.

Based on the boy's allegations, authorities in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties began a criminal probe that has continued for five months. No charges have been filed, and experts said that Tuesday's settlement would probably bring an end to the criminal investigation.

"There's little reason the boy's parents would want to see their child exposed to public scrutiny and media scrutiny in a criminal trial," said Peter Atteneo, a UCLA law professor. "It's very likely the boy won't want to cooperate, and the state lacks the authority to force him to cooperate by threatening him with contempt."

Pump Is Blamed In Ariane Crash

Agence France-Presse

KOUROU, French Guiana — Overheating in the turbo-pump of an Ariane rocket's third stage caused it to crash with its payload of two telecommunications satellites, the European space program said Tuesday.

The rocket failed after launching on Monday because ball-bearings in the shaft of the pump overheated, said Charles Bigot, chief executive officer of Arianeespace in Kourou.

The insurance bill for the rocket and its payload totals \$356 million, sources at the French space-insurance company Faugère & Jethoux said. The rocket was carrying a Turkish telecommunications satellite, TurkSat-1A, and a European Telecommunications Organization satellite, Eutelsat-II-F5.

Hanoi's Neighbors Applaud Reforms

Shift Might Avert an Exodus

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Vietnam's neighbors, fearing a renewed outflow of Vietnamese refugees, are giving strong support to the program of economic reform being applied by Hanoi.

As Vietnam's rulers struggle to control transition to a market economy, Southeast Asian nations that once feared Communist rule now say they see change as a safeguard against instability and a means for peaceful evolution to non-Communist government.

They also see political, economic and security benefits in developing a close relationship with the Hanoi regime, observers and analysts say.

By opening up to foreign trade and investment, Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina, Laos and Cambodia, are becoming markets for ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

However, the gap in levels of development between Indochina and the more rapidly growing ASEAN group of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei may cause friction.

"Our goal must be shared prosperity for all," said Anwar Ibrahim, Malaysia's deputy prime minister and finance minister.

There must not be two Southeast Asia, one rich and the other poor, he said. "None of us would like to see the prevailing situation persist, where ASEAN grows twice as fast as the other states in the region collectively."

Vietnamese leaders are seeking to maintain their political system while using market-oriented policies to generate the economic growth that communism failed to produce.

They insist that the Communist Party must retain its monopoly on political power, rejecting multiparty politics.

In a policy review session in Hanoi that ended Tuesday, Ha Dang, head of the ideology and culture commission of the Vietnam Communist Party, said the party had started "the renewal process and it will lead this process to a successful conclusion."

The party, which led the fight against foreign forces from Japan, France and the United States and its allies between 1941 and 1975, has nearly 3 million members in a population of 72 million.

After the fall of the U.S.-backed government of South Vietnam, tens of thousands of Vietnamese fleeing political persecution and hardship sought asylum in neighboring countries, creating problems for Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

The outflow ended when Vietnam's economic reforms took hold. ASEAN officials assert that growth and development in Vietnam could be disrupted by political instability.

"The risk is that political liberalization will eventually lead to demands for political freedom, making it increasingly difficult for communism and a free market to coexist," he added.

RUSSIA: Moscow Talking Tough

Continued from Page 1

tense negotiations. Then there are the shattered remains of the old Soviet economy, a system built on interdependence among republics and relying on Russia's rich reserves of gas, oil and other natural resources.

After two years of floundering, Moscow has begun to pull some of these elements back together again, which has stirred up a troubling question: Is Russia trying anew to establish its old regional hegemony?

The gulf in perceptions between

BORDERS: As Tight as Ever

Continued from Page 1

cannot communicate with the data bank in Strasbourg, France, because of faulty software supplied by France's Groupe Bull, officials said.

In Bonn, Bernd Schmidbauer, secretary of state in the office of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said he would meet with representatives of Bull and Siemens, which made the data bank hardware, in three weeks. One Schengen source in Brussels said the group hoped to resolve the problem by summer.

The European Commission is suing the European Court of Justice, saying it has failed to enforce the free movement of people, a right spelled out in the Single European Act of 1985. The commission appears willing to pass the buck for now.

Some members of the European Parliament want the commission to force Britain, Ireland and Denmark out of their isolation. Mr. Turner said he wanted to ensure that those countries do not find themselves cut off any further from the Schengen group.

But Robert Court, a spokesman for the United Kingdom in Brussels, poured cold water on the idea of any early rapprochement between Britain and the Schengen group.

Because Britain has just 36 entry points compared to thousands for other EU countries, "we can envisage a way of controlling access that other countries can't," Mr. Court said.

rupted by political instability. They also argue that support from Western governments, Vietnamese émigré groups and human rights organizations for liberalization strengthens the hand of conservatives in the party who want to slow the pace of economic reform on the grounds that it is undermining socialism.

On his most recent visit to Hanoi, Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said that the Communist Party had deep roots in the people and a monopoly on talent. "I do not buy the Western view that this is a Communist party on its way out," he asserted.

However, he said that Vietnam's rulers would become non-Communist as the economy developed. "The older generation may still be Marxist in their thinking, but I don't see younger people in their thirties or forties as firm believers in Marxist theory, let alone Leninist practices."

Mr. Lee added that he did not foresee multiparty politics in Vietnam for a long time because there was no alternative to the entrenched system in which one party was dominant. Yet some analysts and observers are convinced that economic liberalization in Vietnam and China will transform the politics of both.

Robert A. Scalapino, a former director of the Institute of East Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, said that Leninist political institutions in Asia "must now evolve in the direction of greater flexibility in the face of growth in economic and social diversity, in demands for inclusion in the political process, and in the influence of external trends" toward democratization.

Economists and businessmen with experience in Vietnam say that despite the economic advances that have been made in recent years, it may take the country at least two more decades to reach the level of a newly industrialized economy.

In the meantime, corruption and abuse of power are rife, health and education services are crumbling, and the gap between rich and poor is growing.

Unemployment and underemployment are at "unacceptable" levels, he said, and may get worse if the government proceeds with plans to close money-losing state enterprises.

Kevin Chew, regional economist in the Kuala Lumpur office of Baring Research, said that although there was no major organized opposition to the Vietnamese government, criticisms of its policies were growing.

"The risk is that political liberalization will eventually lead to demands for political freedom, making it increasingly difficult for communism and a free market to coexist," he added.

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Labbers's South Africa Visit

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands will pay an official visit to South Africa Feb. 27-March 1, the government said on Tuesday.

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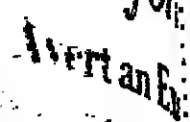
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Labbers's South Africa Visit

Reuters

Neighbors
and Reform
Avert an Ex-



Isan Kym

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON THEATER

freaks, Griff Rhys-Jones, Geoffrey Hinchingbrooke, Ken Wynn and Peter Cellier all surround the ravishing Felicity Kendal with so many eccentricities of character and voice and manner that the evening becomes a riot of displaced identities. Hasten along.

What makes this such an unusual treat is not just the rare access that Hall has to rampant comedy. It is also the way in which he has managed to weld a random team of classical players and oddball comedians into a generally accessible, if not quite a fully integrated, ensemble, with only a month or so of rehearsal.

The pace and timing are a rare joy to behold as is the sheer confidence with which Heywood (not always easily digested into the London theater) is tackled and calmed at breakneck speed. What they have all understood is the farce is a piousness, to be played as if the actors were passionately believe in the absolute normality of whatever they happen to be doing at the time, and in a cast of 20 nobody ever plays a fool, even if the feet are sticking out from under the wrong beds in the wrong room in the wrong nights.

The only problem is that the play isn't really about any of that. It's about a mother falling in love with her daughter's husband and deciding not to go to bed with him, and so far as has yet been established, that never happened in the du Maurier household. Still, the play does bear several other traces of *Dame Daphne*: a house on the Cornish cliffs, storm clouds gathering, ominous weather forecasts.

The earthquake cut a swath across Los Angeles that affected just about everyone, including many of the wealthy and famous. Many live in homes that are not built to the same standards as the ones in the city proper.

The houses — and Nicholson's extensive art collection — suffered serious damage, friends said.

Norman Lear, the writer and producer, also evacuated his mansion in Mandeville Canyon.

In the Toluca Lake area of the San Fernando Valley, Van Dyke's wooden house, built in 1934 by Bing Crosby, collapsed when the earthquake struck at 4:31 A.M. on Jan. 17.

feld." in Studio City, was so damaged that the show's producers were looking for another venue.

Other celebrities whose houses were seriously damaged, according to friends and associates, were Denzel Washington, who lives in Toluca Lake; the Los Angeles Kings player Wayne Gretzky, who lives in Sherman Oaks, and Jeff Bridges, who lives in Santa Monica.

Two leading actors in "NYFD Blue," Dennis Caruso and Nicholas Tururo, vacated their apartments.

The list also includes Quincy Jones, Paul Abdul, John Goodman and Danny DeVito.

Barbra Streisand lost a substantial number of antiques, vases and electronic equipment at her Brent Hills home.

Mathau, who told a Daily Variety columnist that he had suffered a \$6 million loss, said he had canceled his earthquake insurance three months ago because "the deductible was outrageous."

In addition to structural damage to the house, Mathau and his wife, Carol, lost a works and sculptures, and their swimming pool slid down a hillside.

VAN Dyke and his wife, Shirley, escaped serious injury because they were sleeping in a four-poster bed. The wooden roof of the bed broke the fall of the bricks that tumbled from the crushed roof.

Van Dyke appears in the television series "Coach," which suspended production. Many other shows did, because of the earthquake.

Van Dyke is the star of the popular series "Se-

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

SCOTT, Dusko Goykovic, Derek Humble, Sahih Shihah, Jimmy Woode, Ake Persson and Ahmed Muvaffak Faley are only some of the notable names. The *éminence dorée* on the scene was Gigi Campi, the Italian proprietor of the popular Café Campi, which he opened in 1949 on Hohestrasse in Cologne, where he was born in 1928.

This month, a first, two of the C-BB's LPs were released in CD format. (There will be more.) Hear brainy, hawny compositions showcasing distinguished integrated improvisations rather than a string of riffs behind unconnected, verbose soloists. The music is symphonic, a harmonious and coherent combination of elements and colors. Principally informed by Jimmie Lunceford, the band sounds only like itself and not the least dated.

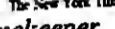
Benny Bailey, Johnny Griffin, Roy

Campi's socialist father, who had been deputy mayor of Milan, spent years on the lam from Mussolini in Germany, Switzerland and Paris. Jazz grew on preteen Gigli because he figured anything the fascists hated so much must be O. K. The C-BBB would not have existed without Campi's money, taste, enthusiasm and organizational acumen.

THE Voice Of America's Willis Conover said: The C-BBB "is convincing evidence that international boundaries have no more meaning at all to the practicing jazz musician." After hearing it at the Prague Jazz Festival in October 1967, the Melody Maker critic Jack Hutton wrote: "This is the finest big band existence."

And finally, after sustained high-volume listening while writing this, I have carved out a new definition of the word "best." The overall quality is greater than the sum of the parts. The music is of a quality already considerable parts. Without qualification — the Best, period.

"Historically Speaking" (Emanon) is a limited edition of 1,000 numbered, steel booklets, each with a cover of a different color, available only for 140 DM. (about \$80) in ECCM, Am Frankenturm 5, D-50667 Cologne, Germany.



Kenny Clarke, the timekeeper

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

L Jack Nicholson were seriously damaged. Barbra Streisand lost an eye. Carroll O'Connor closed his restaurant in Beverly Hills. Jerry Van Dyke said he was lucky to survive.

The houses — and Nicholson's extensive art collection — suffered serious damage, friends said.

Norman Lear, the writer and producer, also evacuated his mansion in Mandeville Canyon.

In the Toluca Lake area of the San Fernando Valley, Van Dyke's wooden house, built in 1934 by Bing Crosby, collapsed when the earthquake struck 3:43:31 A.M. on Jan. 17.

The list also includes Quincy Jones, Paul Abdul, John Goodman and Danny DeVito. Barbara Streisand lost a substantial number of

VAN Dyke and his wife, Shirley, escaped serious injury because they were sleeping in a four-poster bed. The wooden roof of the bed broke under the fall of the bricks that tumbled from the crushed roof.

Van Dyke appears in the television series "Coach," which suspended production. Many other shows did, because of the earthquake.

One of the stars of the popular series "Se-

In addition to structural damage to the house, Mathau and his wife, Carol, lost a few works and sculptures, and their swimming pool slid down a hillside.

By Joan Dupont

Bearded and bespectacled, elegant hands clasped in a professional manner, Seydoux looks and sounds specifically French, speaking from his red-carpeted presidential suite. He too is from a venerable family that has "always been attracted to creation and communication — there must be a family gene." His youngest brother, Michel, is an independent producer; his eldest brother, Jérôme, the head of the giant Chergens SA, runs Pathe and is a 50-50 partner in Claude Berni's companies.

Describing himself as a man of classical education — he went to law school in Paris and business school in New York — Seydoux points

company as well as a satire called "In the Year 2000," depicting a world ruled by women.

Léon Gaumont went on from cameras and projectors to creating movie theaters all over France and offices throughout Europe. He signed a distribution agreement with MGM and set up a laboratory and studio in Queens.

Before World War I, Feuillade packed the French film industry with "fantasy" and "horror" serials. After the war, avant-garde auteurs like Jacques Feyder and Marcel L'Herbier introduced new schools of moviemaking.

"The men and women who make films are like home here," says Seydoux, "and we've always had a big range of talent — from Emile Cohl, who inspired Disney, to Jean Vigo, whose 'Les talents' we restored; we've had the major auteur like Robert Bresson and the last Roberto Rossellini as well as Truffaut, with 'Le Dernier Métro,' Godard with 'Je vous salue Marie' [Hail Mary]."

SEYDOUX seems content to oversee a house of auteurs from a distance. If I ask him whether filmmakers in France, like him, he looks blank a minute, and talks about "the alchemy between an oeuvre and the public." "Nobody can predict success," he says. "I'm not a producer, I'm like the maternity ward where they come to deliver."

Today, the house has fallen on leaner times—American movies have taken their share of television's toll. The princely reign of Dada, Toscan du Plantier, when Gaumont was a major studio, is over. Gaumont's film subsidiaries, is of the past. Gaumont today is thrift-conscious, but makes exceptions for directors who may have strained nervous budgets in their early days.

Luc Besson and Francis Veber, who sankled away on Hollywood projects and makes, are making movies for Gaumont now and are part of the retrospective, with Bertrand Blier, Bertrand Tavernier, Claude Chabrol and Jean-Jacques Beineix. Seydoux calls the remake syndrome a pillment to French creativity, but he dreams French movie is built on its own in ce, and he thinks he knows how to get it out by dubbing the company's biggest as Jean-Marie Poiré's comedy, "Les Visiteurs" "Under Mel Brooks's supervision," "we're going to translate the rich French English."

His favorite film of all time is Renoir's "La Grande Illusion": "It's a logical study of how a Frenchman sees there are no battles, only the clash of cultures. The American counterpart probably be 'The Longest Day,' an adventure film. We want the man of to be able to see both."

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
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MARKET DIARY

Yen and Mark Take Bite Out of Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar lost ground against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark on Tuesday. The yen rallied as Japanese stock prices recovered on news that the Japanese government and opposi-

tion parties had agreed to try and reach a compromise on a political reform package.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed in New York at 110.935 yen, down from 111.650 yen on Monday.

"People bought yen today better than they have in some time," said Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank, referring to the embattled prime minister.

The U.S. currency finished at 1.7484 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7511 DM Monday, amid speculation that the Bundesbank is concerned about the mark's weakness. The German currency has fallen almost 10 percent against the dollar since mid-October, and traders said there were signs that the German central bank could intervene on several occasions to stem the slide.

Meanwhile, positive economic reports failed to push the dollar higher. The U.S. Conference Board said Tuesday that its index of consumer confidence rose 3.4 points, to 83.2 in January.

"The report is a little softer than market expectations, though overall a rise of 3.4 points is still encouraging," said Brian Hillard, an economist at Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull.

The British pound stood at \$1.4955, little changed from \$1.4945 a day earlier.

The dollar slipped to 5.9320 French francs, down from 5.9425, and to 1.4664 Swiss francs, from 1.4668.

"I personally think most market players will want to keep their powder dry for the release of the GDP report on Friday," said Mr. Hillard.

The Australian dollar surged to 70.90 U.S. cents from 70.30 after the Australian treasurer, Ralph Willis, said the government would release revised growth and inflation forecasts next week that reflect recent better-than-expected economic data.

(A.F.X. Bloomberg)

IBM: Profit Recovers but Not Sales

Continued from Page 9

showed its efforts at cutting costs, restructuring and shifting directions were working.

Mr. York said the IBM Personal Computer Co. unit sold nearly \$3 billion of personal computers in the fourth quarter, up 33 percent from \$2.25 billion a year earlier. Sales of mainframes, the big machines that for years provided most of IBM's profit, fell falling, however.

For the current quarter, the company might be able to break even, Mr. York said. In the first quarter of 1993, IBM reported a loss of \$285 million.

IBM said its global payroll fell to 256,000 people during the fourth quarter, 45,000 fewer than at the end of 1992 and nearly 40 percent below the 1986 peak of 406,000. The company said it was on track toward its goal of trimming the headcount to 225,000 by mid-1994.

Some analysts, though, were not sure IBM had done all it should. "IBM isn't in for minor surgery, it's in for a major turnaround," said David Wu, of S.G. Warburg & Co. He pointed out that sales and administration expense rose 1.1 percent even though the number of employees shrank.

Mr. Wu also was surprised by the 4 percent drop in IBM's sales in Asia, where economies other than Japan are thriving.

Marianne Wolk, of Prudential Securities, was alarmed by the declining sales. "The results highlight

the problem of selling more systems in the face of declining prices," she said.

The company said its overall gross margin in the quarter was 38.2 percent, down from 39.3 percent a year ago.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Stocks Take a Tumble

Rising Treasury-bond yields and malaise about corporate earnings sent U.S. stock prices lower, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.45 points to close at 3,893.34.

Its decline was led by IBM, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Caterpillar Inc. and Boeing Co., which reported a 15 percent decline in fourth-quarter profit on Monday. Boeing fell 1 1/4 to 43.

The Nasdaq Composite Index fell 4.27 to 786.39, fueled by losses in large technology stocks such as Cisco Systems Inc., Intel Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and Oracle Systems Corp.

More than 40 stocks fell for every 7 that advanced on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was a heavy 326 million shares.

Long-term interest rates, reflected in yields on U.S. Treasury bonds, rose after the National Association of Realtors said home sales last year were the strongest in 14 years. That sent the yield on the benchmark 30-year bond to 6.34 percent, up from 6.29 percent Monday.



NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	10,230	39.75	39.50	-0.25
Apple	6,840	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Microsoft	4,520	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Oracle	3,120	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Intel	2,840	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Cisco	2,120	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Amazon	1,840	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Verizon	1,520	34.25	34.00	-0.25
WorldCom	1,240	34.25	34.00	-0.25
Comcast	1,020	34.25	34.00	-0.25

NYSE Diary	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	811	814
Unchanged	441	441
Declined	274	274
New Issues	18	18

Amex Diary	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	20	20
Unchanged	10	10
Declined	5	5
New Issues	2	2

NASDAQ Diary	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	130	130
Unchanged	100	100
Declined	40	40
New Issues	10	10

Dow Jones Averages	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDU	3893.34	3910.00	3870.00	3893.34	-17.45
INDU	3893.34	3910.00	3870.00	3893.34	-17.45
INDU	3893.34	3910.00	3870.00	3893.34	-17.45

Standard & Poor's Indexes	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	441.25	440.00	441.25	-0.25
Technology	441.25	440.00	441.25	-0.25
Healthcare	441.25	440.00	441.25	-0.25
SP 500	441.25	440.00	441.25	-0.25

NYSE Indexes	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	241.97	240.00	241.97	-0.03
Industrials	241.97	240.00	241.97	-0.03
Technology	241.97	240.00	241.97	-0.03
Healthcare	241.97	240.00	241.97	-0.03

NASDAQ Indexes	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	786.39	785.00	786.39	-4.27
Technology	786.39	785.00	786.39	-4.27
Healthcare	786.39	785.00	786.39	-4.27
Industrials	786.39	785.00	786.39	-4.27

AMEX Stock Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	40.15	40.00	40.15	-0.15
Technology	40.15	40.00	40.15	-0.15
Healthcare	40.15	40.00	40.15	-0.15
Industrials	40.15	40.00	40.15	-0.15

Dow Jones Bond Averages	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25
10 Utilities	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25
10 Industrials	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25

Market Sales	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	3,240,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	1,240,000				
NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume	2,120,000				
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	1,020,000				

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading	Buy	Sell	Short
Jan 21	1,240,000	1,240,000	2,480,000
Jan 22	1,240,000	1,240,000	2,480,000
Jan 23	1,240,000	1,240,000	2,480,000
Jan 24	1,240,000	1,240,000	2,480,000
Jan 25	1,240,000	1,240,000	2,480,000

S&P 100 Index Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SPX 100	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25
SPX 200	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25
SPX 300	102.25	102.50	102.00	102.25	-0.25

EUROPEAN FUTURES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000
3-MONTH EURO (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000
3-MONTH DOLLAR (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000

Food	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (ICE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
COPPER (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
ZINC (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Stock Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 100 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 200 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 300 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Dividends	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 100 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 200 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 300 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
CORN (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Long Gilt (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Long Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Long Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

German Government Bond (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Japanese Government Bond (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

EUROPEAN FUTURES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000
3-MONTH EURO (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000
3-MONTH DOLLAR (LIPPE)	1.4955	1.4960	1.4950	1.4955	0.0000

Food	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (ICE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
COPPER (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
ZINC (LME)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Stock Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 100 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 200 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 300 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Dividends	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 100 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 200 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
NYSE 300 (LIPPE)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
CORN (CBOT)	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Long Gilt (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Long Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Long Gilt	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

German Government Bond (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
German Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

Japanese Government Bond (LIPPE)	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Short Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001
Japanese Gov Bond	1.171	1.172	1.170	1.171	0.001

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Indicators Show Strength

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of previously owned homes shot up 6.7 percent in December to a monthly record, helping boost purchases of existing homes in 1993 to a 14-year high, a trade group said Tuesday.

All regions of the country saw gains, both for December and for the year. The National Association of Realtors said sales totaled 3.80 million units in 1993, a 7.9 percent jump from the 3.52 million sales a year earlier.

In another economic report, the Labor Department said the lowest rise in six years in employee fringe-benefit costs, such as health care, helped hold the increase in compensation for workers to 3.5 percent last year.

A New York research group said consumer confidence rose in January for the third straight month. The Conference Board said its index was up 3.4 points to 83.2, highest since a reading of 85.6 in September 1990.

In contrast, the Census Bureau reported that the net worth of the average household fell from \$41,472 in 1988 to \$36,623 in 1991, or 12 percent.

Profits Advance at Exxon and Mobil

IRVING, Texas (Bloomberg) — Exxon Corp. said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter net profit rose to \$1.5 billion from \$1.4 billion. Sales climbed to \$27.8 billion from \$30.8 billion. Although crude-oil prices weakened, Exxon said it benefited from reduced costs for its fuel-making operations.

Separately, Mobil Corp. said its profit from operations for the fourth quarter rose to \$602 million from \$582 million. For 1993, net income rose to \$2.06 billion from \$862 million in 1992. Mobil also cited the benefits of reduced energy prices for its downstream operations.

Chevron Corp. said profit from continuing operations fell to \$515 million in the fourth period from \$542 million because of low oil prices.

Time Chief Doubts Seagram Takeover

MIAMI BEACH (Reuters) — The

Marriott Raises Its Cash Offer For Ciga Hotels

Bloomberg Business News
MILAN — Host Marriott Corp. said Tuesday that it had increased its offer for Ciga Hotels SpA of Italy, but Forte PLC of Britain said the counterbid just matches its original offer.

Ciga, a debt-burdened company that controlled the Agnelli Hotel, said it would delay a shareholders' meeting planned for Feb. 2 until Feb. 15, to allow time for its creditor banks to choose between the Marriott and Forte bids. This is the

second time Ciga has delayed the meeting for this reason.

Neither bidder has made a formal offer or disclosed its terms.

"I sold 24 Ore, Italy's leading financial newspaper, said Marriott's bid is worth 740 billion lire (\$435 million). Stephen Bollenbach, executive vice president of Host Marriott, would not confirm that figure, but said that unlike Forte's bid, Marriott's is all cash.

Forte said Marriott's latest bid just matches its own, adding it would not get dragged into a bidding war. "Ours is a final offer," said Richard Power, Forte's chief spokesman.

The British company is offering to inject £33 million (\$49.5 million) in cash and to contribute hotels with a value of £125 million, for a total of £158 million. Forte's partner in the bid, the Quantum Fund, run by the financier George Soros, would pay an undisclosed amount to settle Ciga's debt to its creditor banks. Ciga's total debt is estimated at 1.01 trillion lire (\$590 million).

Ciga, under pressure from its creditor banks, gave the finance house Mediobanca SpA a mandate last spring to find a buyer for it. If no buyer is found by the Feb. 15 shareholders' meeting, Ciga plans to ask for court protection from its creditors.

Ciga is suffering from debt taken on to expand in the 1980s, as well as from a decision to orient its hotels more toward wealthy vacationers than to business travelers.

Ciga had a loss of 110.1 billion lire in the first half of 1993, after a 252 billion lire loss in 1992. It last made a profit in 1989.

France Readies Economic Action

PARIS — France will unveil measures Sunday to boost the economy and cut the country's record jobless rate, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said Tuesday.

"We have debated a certain number of measures, and the package will be announced on Sunday," he said after a meeting with ministers on the jobless rate. He added that not all the details of the plan had been worked out. Tuesday's cabinet talks were the third and last in a series that began last week with discussions on economic growth and deficits in the health insurance fund.

Faced with a record unemployment rate of 12 percent ahead of a presidential election due by May 1995, the conservative government is budgeting an income growing 1.4 percent in 1994. Ministers have said they may consider legal and tax reforms aimed at the job market.

Belgrade Floats a Super Dinar

Skepticism Greeted New, Thinly Backed Currency

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — With an economy in ruins from international sanctions, inflation and mismanagement, the former Yugoslavia has issued a new currency, supposedly backed by Deutsche marks and gold. The hope is to lure people's hard currency savings into the government coffers.

Swiftly dubbed the super dinar, the new currency is supposed to be fully convertible, with each new dinar equal to one Deutsche mark, the money that has become the real means of exchange in Serbia and Montenegro.

The government says the plan is backed by a reserve of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$285 million) worth of hard currency or gold. With a population of 11 million, this does not go very far: about \$26 each.

The devaluation of the Yugoslav currency had been staggering. In the last week of December, the government issued a 500-billion-dinar note. At the time, it was worth about \$5; now it is worth one-thousandth of a U.S. cent.

On Jan. 1, the government discounted all currency by knocking off nine zeroes. By last week, it had already printed up to a 10-million-dinar note.

But the new fiscal ploy depends on whether people believe in it. On the street, where the announcement of the super dinar was greeted with rueful smiles and jokes, the early omens were not good.

The assurances of the plan's author, Dragoslav Avramovic, a former World Bank official, were of little comfort. "I guarantee that nobody will be worse off than he was before," he pledged.

Already the official state radio reported that a bus trip to Belgrade from a provincial town was being priced at 15 new dinars but only 5 DM.

"I don't believe in anything my friend," said Zoran Jovanovic, the owner of a formerly well-stocked private shop in a hillside neighborhood, pausing from his task of decanting home-brewed plum brandy into fresh bottles. "This plan, it's a lie, a deception, a betrayal, a trick to steal some money from private businesses."

Indeed, the program has been hotly debated, and largely denounced by economists here. Some of the discussion centered on whether the currency might last two or perhaps even three months before it collapsed.

"The credibility of this program from professional economists is really, really shaky at

this point," said a Western diplomat specializing in economic affairs.

The new currency, in denominations of 1, 5 and 10 new dinars, is to be issued first to retirees. There is to be a new guaranteed minimum wage of 20 new dinars a month, although everything over that is to be subject to a 35 percent tax. For an interim period, the old currency will also be used, at the rate of 13 million old dinars to one new dinar.

The government says that the new dinars can be exchanged at banks for Deutsche marks, although transfers of more than 100 DM will require written notice and a waiting period. More importantly, marks can be converted or deposited for the new dinars.

"If there is hard currency around, it is under people's mattresses," a Western diplomat said. "This is an attempt by the government to get that money from under the mattresses and into their hands."

No one knows the amount of such hidden savings, although they are believed to be substantial, with some estimates running about 800 million DM.

A diplomat noted that as many as 500,000 Serbs and Montenegrins work abroad and that they could easily be expected to send back 100 DM a month each to support their families at home.

East and West Airlines Eye Each Other

Bloomberg Business News

WARSAW — As the market for travel between Eastern Europe and the United States heats up, airlines in these markets are eyeing one another with increasing interest — and maybe a touch of suspicion.

Delta Air Lines and the Polish flag carrier LOT are discussing links. Delta is also negotiating with Malev, the Hungarian service, and has had conversations with Czech Airlines CSA as well, executives said. American Airlines is also talking

with LOT. American said it is interested in other East European carriers as well.

For U.S. airlines, the attractions of East Europe are twofold. Linking with the East gives access to routes among countries in that region that their own air transport agreements allow. They also allow them to develop a presence in growing markets without investing heavily.

The East European market is tiny now, but is expected to grow around 10 percent a year in this

decade, faster than any other. There is a good percentage of higher-paying business travelers on those routes now, seeking to set up ventures in East European markets.

For the East Europeans, links with U.S. carriers mean access to all kinds of technology and information, such as computer reservations and flight maintenance operations. It also helps them compete across the Atlantic with the West Europeans.

But both sides remain cautious.

They are being especially careful to better their positions without getting burned. That may mean forging marketing alliances or various sorts instead of selling stakes.

LOT has watched carefully, seeking lessons for its own future.

It signed an initial agreement with Delta a year ago, but so far nothing has come of it. The carrier is talking with American as well, and hopes to sign a letter of intent with one within weeks.

LONRHO: Investors Cheer Company's New Style Under Bock's Influence

Continued from Page 9

to 31 percent of capital, down from 57 percent a year ago, analysts agreed with company executives when they stressed there was no urgent need for further asset sales.

Still, Mr. Bock has made it clear that he intends to refocus the company on its four core strengths.

These are defined as mining, hotels, agriculture and general trading. Lonrho's chairman, Rene Lockzo, in his official review of the year, further stoked interest in the com-

pany by noting that a large and growing portion of its earnings flow from emerging markets. In addition to its vast interests in Africa, which range from the Ashanti gold mine in Ghana to diamond mines in Zambia and an automobile distributor in Kenya, Mr. Lockzo said the company has now agreed to develop a gold field in Uzbekistan.

Mr. Lockzo is one of the Rowland associates who will leave the 16-member board. The others are the two deputy chairmen, Robert Dunlop and Paul Spicer, and Sir

Peter Youens. The four will not be replaced as directors.

The combination of a more open management style in which Mr. Rowland is clearly on the ascendant, plus Lonrho's courtship of an emerging markets label was enough to send the company's shares to a 57-week high in heavy trading on Tuesday.

The shares rose 8 pence, closing at 153 pence.

"In world stock markets right now, it's sentiment not earnings that drives prices, and on that basis

I am a buyer of Lonrho," one analyst said. He predicted a change in attitude from British institutions that have long shunned the shares because of their doubts about its management. Others pointed to Lonrho as a likely beneficiary of the market move for investing in emerging markets, especially as it is one of relatively few companies with large interests in Africa.

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FORMATS: Electronic Civil War

Continued from Page 9

with the New York firm of Frankfurt, Garbus, Klein & Selz.

The European system of copyright varies enormously from that governing the United States, generally forbidding alteration of an artist's or author's work without prior permission. Many works of art that are in public domain in the United States and thus can be used for free — a Puccini aria, or Vittorio De Sica's "The Bicycle Thief," for example — remain under copyright in Europe and entail royalty payments.

Michael Backes, a founder of

Rocket Science Games in Palo Alto, California, and a scriptwriter who has worked with Steven Spielberg and George Lucas, eschewed multimedia producers to raise their artistic and budgetary sights.

Peter Gabriel, a rock musician renowned for his innovative video techniques, took a more sanguine view. "With a lot of this new technology, the first wave can dehumanize and the second wave can humanize," he said. "I hope that this second wave will create a language, like a modern-day hieroglyphics."

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Change

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REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.

Consolidated Statements of Condition and Summaries of Results

These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Republic New York Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries and of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Republic New York Corporation owns 48.8% of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., which is accounted for by the equity method.

	REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION		SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.	
	December 31, 1993	December 31, 1992	December 31, 1993	December 31, 1992
(in thousands of US\$ except per share data)				
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 636,633	\$ 490,711	\$ 32,082	\$ 34,915
Interest bearing deposits with banks	5,346,647	10,562,885	3,660,269	3,759,581
Precious metals	1,110,434	412,105	145	619
Investment securities	14,949,793	12,331,471	6,182,495	5,194,337
Trading account securities	1,182,093	702,479	87,381	37,327
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	2,322,465	1,505,274	-	-
Loans, net of unearned income	9,508,558	8,007,457	1,128,746	1,101,451
Allowance for possible loan losses	(311,855)	(241,020)	(102,204)	(52,376)
Loans (net)	9,196,703	7,766,437	1,026,542	1,049,075
Other assets	4,748,704	3,375,026	310,435	276,005
Total assets	\$39,493,472	\$37,146,388	\$11,299,349	\$10,351,859
Liabilities				
Total deposits	\$22,801,250	\$21,102,187	\$ 7,344,562	\$ 6,897,172
Short term borrowings	4,275,439	5,738,822	1,760,951	1,542,287
Other liabilities	4,814,746	3,408,529	213,081	233,053
Long term debt	2,582,875	2,502,497	700,000	547,600
Subordinated long-term debt and perpetual capital notes	2,271,940	2,130,924	-	-
Shareholders' Equity				
Cumulative preferred stock	556,425	556,425	-	-
Common stock and surplus, net of treasury shares	723,229	708,642	903,613	902,490
Retained earnings	1,204,818	998,362	287,179	229,257
Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of taxes	262,750	-	89,963	-
Total shareholders' equity	2,747,222	2,263,429	1,280,755	1,131,747
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$39,493,472	\$37,146,388	\$11,299,349	\$10,351,859
Book value per share	\$ 41.57	\$ 32.71	\$ 72.24	\$ 63.92
Client portfolio assets in custody	-	-	\$ 5,656,795	\$ 3,057,002
Net income, for the year ended	\$ 301,205	\$ 258,883	\$ 121,595	\$ 92,466
Net income per common share (primary)	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.42	\$ 6.87	\$ 5.22
Average common shares outstanding (primary)	52,466	52,204	17,703	17,709

Risk-Based Capital Ratios

As of December 31, 1993, Republic New York Corporation's risk-based core capital ratio was 15.40% (estimated) and total qualifying capital ratio was 26.55% (estimated). The ratios include the assets, risk-weighted in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board specifically applied to Republic New York Corporation on a fully consolidated basis and capital of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. Total consolidated assets are approximately US\$ 50 billion and total consolidated capital, including minority interest and subordinated debt, exceeded US\$ 5.6 billion.

Republic New York Corporation
Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

Safra Republic Holdings S.A.
32, boulevard Royal
2449 Luxembourg

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FOR SALE GAMING ARCADE BUSINESS- WEST GERMANY

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The company has 9 high-tech amusement arcades in top innercity locations, most in owned properties which are also available for sale. Construction of a new billiards cafe with office floors and car parking level immediately adjacent to a shopping center under construction is due to commence on June 1, 1994.

All 9 sites (only DM 0.40 slot machines) have computerized monitoring and closed-circuit TV surveillance.

Rental income from properties: DM 2.1 MIO P.A.
Taxed revenue from gaming business: DM 10 MIO P.A.

Offers supported by proof of assets, please reply to:

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- ELEVATORS: various components
- MISCELLANEOUS: small equipment/materials/hoists/furniture

The Owners are interested in compiling a list of interested purchasers for each category of materials. Principals only.
For further information, purchasers are requested to submit their expressions of interest via fax (416) 867-8017 or by mail to:

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- Project development methodology in Indonesia.

The position will be Jakarta based. An ongoing role during the negotiation, design and construction of the power station is foreseen. Individuals or companies are invited to apply. A sample of previous studies produced by the applicant will be required.

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LEGAL NOTICE

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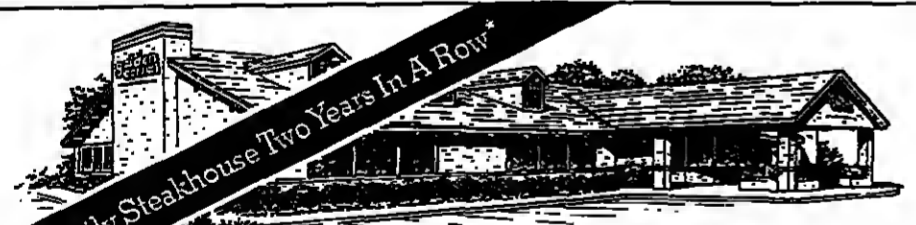
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*Source: Restaurant & Institutions Chain's Chain Survey for 1992 and 1993



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SPORTS

Bills May Be Under, but They're Not Dogs

By Leonard Shapiro

Washington Post Service

ORCHARD PARK, New York — A banner unfurled in the fourth quarter of the 30-13 American Football Conference championship victory over the Kansas City Chiefs said it best: "We're Back. Deal With It America."

The Buffalo Bills, though they have plenty to be proud of during the last four seasons, have gone to Atlanta where they will play the defending National Football League champion Dallas Cowboys on Sunday in Super Bowl XXVIII with three straight losses in pro football's most important game.

So there's no swagger in this team, but there is heart, and a mind-set that will be revealed often this week.

Clearly this is not the game most had hoped to see. Joe Montana against Steve Young and the San Francisco 49ers would have been too good to be true. Montana against the Dallas Cowboys would have been nice. But the Buffalo Bills against the Cowboys, a rematch of last year's 52-17 blowout? No thanks.

The Bills are fully aware of this. It's been their theme all season: No one respects us but us, so let's get back to the Super Bowl and get everyone else up again.

"That's the toughest-minded team that's

ever played the game, in my opinion," said their coach, Marv Levy, who told the Bills after they knocked out Montana and beat the Chiefs how proud he was of their effort all season.

Wide receiver Don Beebe recounted Levy's postgame remarks: "Marv said, 'You practice like a champion, you play like a champion and you win like a champion, and that includes congratulating the Chiefs because they're a great team.'"

"Basically," Beebe said, "he was saying, 'Be humble.'"

"We could have folded up and died and said, 'We've gone to three Super Bowls; no one wants us to come back. Let's put our tails between our legs and just quit. This team never did that. Our goal is to win a Super Bowl championship. We haven't achieved that yet. This win is a tribute to what this team is all about. Everybody said they didn't want us in, but I think it's a better story to see us go back and try to win this one.'"

It's a story that began four days after Super Bowl XXVII with the firing of the longtime general manager, Bill Polian, a man responsible for putting the core of this team together. The Bills lost six players to free agency, including all-pro guard Will Wolford and two talented linebackers, Shane Conlan and Carlton Bailey.

During the course of the '93 season, the Bills were inconsistent on offense, often had difficulty scoring and gave up a lot of yards on defense, ranking 27th out of 28 teams in the league. They even had a stretch of three losses in four games before finishing the regular season with four consecutive victories, then two more in the playoffs.

Are the Bills a better team than those of the past three seasons? Levy said he believed they were at least more mature in their approach. And line players say they've bonded tighter than any other year, if only because of their collective hunger mentality.

"One of our players told me if we won today, we would have won 59 games in the '90s," Levy said Sunday. "But we still haven't won the game we'd like to win. I don't want to diminish in any way the accomplishments of this team or the resiliency, the toughness of mind... They've shown that over and over. We're not out to prove anything to anyone but ourselves."

They stuffed the Chiefs' running game, knocked out Montana with a mild concussion and ran the ball almost at will against a defense that had held them to 45 yards rushing in their game two months ago.

Running back Thurman Thomas was unstoppable, gaining 186 yards, the second-highest rushing total in an AFC title game to

Keith Lincoln's 206 for the San Diego Chargers in 1993. And quarterback Jim Kelly was unflappable, constantly checking off at the line of scrimmage into the proper play.

Kelly insisted the Bills will have no particular pressure on them in Atlanta, if only because no one expects them to win.

"It means a lot to us," Kelly said of the fourth AFC championship in a row. "We might have fallen down in the last three, but I don't care... We're not just going there to lay down."

"Nobody has done what we've done, nobody has accomplished what we've accomplished," he added. "I'm proud to be a Buffalo Bill. I know 45 guys who'd say the same thing."

Levy said there would be no radical change in his approach to preparing for the Cowboys, other than the obvious difference of not having an extra week off between the conference title game and the Super Bowl.

"Last year, coming back on the bus" from the loss to Dallas, "I told someone it doesn't matter if you come down on Monday or Tuesday, if you have the early press meeting or the late one, whether you practice at USC or UCLA," he recalled. "What matters is what happens once you show up at the stadium, how you play. So we're not going to do a lot different, just try to play better."

Venables, FA Meeting On Contract

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Terry Venables is expected to be formally offered the England manager's job if he accepts the terms of the contract, now that the Football Association has finally completed its selection process.

The long-awaited announcement that Venables is to be entrusted with turning round the nation's soccer fortunes is now almost certain to come by Thursday.

The FA's five-man selection committee met on Monday and the chief executive, Graham Kelly, said: "We have made our final deliberations and reached a decision. There are still one or two loose ends to be tied up, but there is no need for any more meetings."

"We will make an announcement in the next couple of days, and it will be either Terry Venables or a caretaker, which is an alternative."

The option of appointing a caretaker would seem to have been retained in case Venables turns down the terms of a contract.

There have been suggestions that the FA will offer Venables a two-and-a-half-year contract, taking him through to the end of the European championships staged in England in 1996.

But there could be escape clauses which could be invoked in the event of damaging developments over his dealings while chief executive of the Tottenham club.

The Premier League club Leeds is to impose a lifetime ban on the fans who disrupted the silent tribute to Sir Matt Busby before Sunday's match against Blackburn.

Announcing the ban from home and away matches, the team's chairman, Leslie Silver, said Tuesday that Leeds and its supporters club would also make a donation to a hospital in Manchester, the charity chosen by Busby's family.

The club said in a statement that it had considered banning all Leeds fans from away matches involving the club but it was decided this would be unfair to the large majority of supporters who were not involved.

Leeds officials were studying video and photographic evidence in hope of identifying the culprits.

The fans chanted "There's only one Don Revie" throughout the tribute to Busby, Revie, the former Leeds and England manager, died in 1989.

(Reuters, AP)

Sir Matt's Legacy

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — On Thursday, the family will lay to rest Sir Matt Busby, a football legend. The sport that gave him a very special life and global recognition has already paid its respects.

Busby died peacefully, aged 84, in Manchester last Thursday. By coincidence, soccer leaders from 47 nations were gathering there for the qualifying draw of the 1996 European Championship. They found the sky grey, the streets draped in red scarves of mourning for Busby. On the Saturday, they shared the depth of English feeling toward this Scot who had shown the way to play.

Inside Old Trafford, the stadium rebuilt by Busby's deeds out of wartime rubble, one seat in the director's box remained empty. A lone piper played. After that, silence, observed by the crowd of 44,750, by thousands outside the ground and by millions at other stadia.

Then came celebration, a game played the Busby way. His daughter, Susan, had requested food, not grieving, remembrance, and Alex Ferguson, the latest Scot to manage Manchester United, issued one instruction: Turn on the style for the man.

Style there was. Style and spontaneity in flickering waves of movement, especially from Ryan Giggs and Eric Cantona. Everton, an outclassed opponent, lived on luck and fortitude to restrict United to a solitary goal. But that brought victory, and United's play kept faith with the piper's tune: One for a Scottish Soldier.

Born and raised in a mining community, briefly blackening his own hands on the coal face, Busby had escaped the way of other youths, via gifted feet, into the world of pro soccer. Of all his achievements, the greatest was to work from bottom to top of Britain's class divide with a humility by no means common to those born to nobility.

Matt Busby lived twice, and was twice knighted. He died death after being granted the last rites following the terrible Munich plane crash that nearly wiped out his United team in 1958. He rose from injuries that included a punctured lung to rebuild, within a decade, a United team that became England's first European Cup winner. The Queen in England and the Pope in Rome knighted him.

The essence of Busby was that he knew how to treat triumph and disaster just the same. He possessed, above all else, an ability to draw out of other human beings the response that he cherished. That embraced humor, courage, style and resolve. He faced adversity with toughness, even ruthlessness. He built, and rebuilt, triumph out of tragedy, starting at the age of 6, when his father was shot dead by a World War I sniper.

The end of World War II became Busby's managerial beginning. A player, then a soldier, in 1945 he picked up the pieces of a blitzed stadium and a modest Manchester United team. His first side, The Busby Babes, was born out of embryonic talents. Eight died on the Munich runway in February 1958. To Busby it was like losing a family.

The regeneration raised Busby to legend. Not only had he the will, but also the sternness to break up and rebuild teams of his own making. Yet he remained a most approachable man, blessed with the knack of remembering the first name of those he brushed against. Sit in a room with him, and he would massage your ego until, instead of feeling you had been granted an audience, it felt as if it was his privilege to give it.

My turn came as the 25th anniversary of Munich approached. Sir Matt, retired as team manager but a United director, invited me into the small office he maintained at Old Trafford until his death.

SOME QUESTIONS, inevitably, probed what Busby recalled as "that very sad time." Before Munich, he believed he could see 10 years ahead. After it, "I had two choices, either lie down and hide or pick up the challenge. My wife, Jean, and the people of United made the decision for me."

Asked where the resolve came from, he searched for an age. The blue eyes faded. Slowly, he reflected: "Perhaps from the upbringing I had. My mother, the people there would never let me down."

Eventually, of course, they all do. Busby, through the ups and downs, was assisted by Jimmy Murphy, a diminutive Welshman. Their teams were tough enough to win, free enough to be expressive.

Busby was a blunder of talents rather than a technician. The best of those, Bobby Charlton, Denis Law, George Best, Faddy Crerand, preceded the television age. At their backs, striding through a quieter fame, Bill Foulkes was a rock of defense and a survivor of Munich. "Matt taught me everything," said Foulkes. "Mostly, composure and humility."

Foulkes, like Busby a man of mining stock, witnessed toward the end of Busby's managerial life a fraying of the discipline.

There came a player, he scarcely understood at all. Last week that player, Best, wept openly at Old Trafford. By his own account, his first reaction was to do something Busby would never have approved, to break his Alcoholics Anonymous vow and get drunk.

"Matt loved me, and I loved him," Best explained. "I was always the first person he asked to see when I went back to Old Trafford, he told me I gave him more pleasure than I ever gave him trouble."

Of course he did. Best was supremely gifted even among Busby players, but a wayward spirit. He thrilled Busby, at times he played truant on Busby, but ultimately neither paternalistic persuasion nor fines and suspensions could hold Best.

That is history. So, sadly, is the outrage by which followers of one club, Leeds United, marred the respect for Busby, Leeds, deeply ashamed, are sifting through video evidence with which to ban for life the youths who with misplaced tribal instinct chanted the name of their late hero, Don Revie, during the silence.

Busby would not want them banished forever. His life was about reaching people through soccer. He was at heart a tribal man himself. Last May, when Manchester United won the English league for the first time in 26 years, he wore the smile of a boy.

Through tragedy and triumph, his legacy lives.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Aikman on Mend, Cheering Cowboys

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — The Dallas Cowboys' quarterback, Troy Aikman, arrived at Super Bowl XXVIII on schedule, having been released from Baylor Medical Center in Dallas when doctors, after a battery of tests, determined that a mild concussion suffered in the National Football Conference championship game was no cause for concern.

"I won't be limited in any way this week," Aikman said. "The doctors don't want me to have any contact this week, but that's not unusual. I'm just tired right now. I think maybe I slept an hour last night. Outside of fatigue, there's no problem. I'm able to concentrate. I'll be ready to go."

Doctors advised Aikman to avoid contact when practice for Sunday's game against the Buffalo Bills begins on Wednesday, but that's not a problem because the Cowboys don't allow their \$50 million quarterback to get hit much anyway.

Aikman said he could remember only two moments of the 39-17 victory over the San Francisco 49ers: pregame introductions and a long incompletion to Alvin Harper.

"My neck is stiff right now, but everything else is fine," Aikman said. "I started getting some coherence back at around 4 A.M. I saw some of the highlight reels on the sports shows last night, but I haven't seen the game."

Aikman's concussion seemed one of the few concerns for the Cowboys, who are on in the middle of one of the great runs in National Football League history. They're 42-13 the past three seasons, and in the first Super Bowl rematch ever, they're 10-point favorites over the Bills.

Coach Jimmy Johnson sent his assistants to Atlanta on a 7 A.M.

flight Monday, and they looked themselves in their hotel to begin formulating a game plan for the Bills. Players will meet briefly on Tuesday, but most of the day will be devoted to coaches putting the remainder of the game plan in place. The players will get the first part of that plan on Wednesday, when full-blown practices begin.

The Cowboys aren't shy about their own abilities, but they are positively polite, especially in discussing the Bills, who lost to the Cowboys, 52-17, a year ago and are in danger of losing a fourth straight Super Bowl.

"What makes you think they can't be competitive?" running back Emmitt Smith said. "This is a new year. This is not 1993. They made a bunch of mistakes last year. You turn it over nine times and you aren't going to win. I think they learned something. The people who say Buffalo can't win are the same ones who said I was too small, too slow and not strong enough."

Even Johnson, who predicted the victory over San Francisco and in his autobiography written last summer said he knew victory over Buffalo was in the bag, was complimentary.

"Buffalo has a great football team, and people tend to lose sight of that," he said. "What they've accomplished says something about consistency and the persistence of their players. Their accomplishments go unwarded by the national press because they haven't won the Super Bowl."

But Johnson couldn't resist one small shot at the Bills' quarterback, Jim Kelly.

"Anytime a quarterback goes out with something hanging over his head, it takes away from his performance," he said. "Jim Kelly would be much more the consummate professional if he'd won a Super Bowl."



Troy Aikman being pressed in Atlanta: He watched some highlights "but I haven't seen the game."

Huizenga Buys Dolphins, 3d Pro Team

By Richard Sandomir

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move that reflects the continuing strong market for sports franchises, H. Wayne Huizenga, the chairman of Blockbuster Entertainment, has agreed to buy his third professional team, the Miami Dolphins of the National Football League, from the family of the late Joe Robbie.

Huizenga already owns two South Florida expansion teams: baseball's year-old Florida Marlins, which he acquired for a \$95 million fee, and the National Hockey League's half-season-old Florida Panthers, for \$50 million.

Although the purchase price of the Dolphins was not disclosed, a person familiar with the deal said that Huizenga, who already held a 15 percent interest in the team, would pay about \$140 million to acquire the remaining 85 percent. That would put the value of the franchise at about \$165 million, more than the reported \$160 million paid by Robert Kraft last week for the New England Patriots and the highest price for an NFL team. The most ever paid for a sports franchise was \$173 million for the Baltimore Orioles last year.

Completion of the Dolphins deal is not assured. The NFL, unlike major league baseball, the National Basketball Association and the NHL, prohibits ownership of teams in other leagues. Huizenga is hoping the league will waive the cross-ownership ban.

The Robbie family, which needed to sell the

Dolphins to pay \$47 million in estate taxes, had signed two previous letters of intent to sell the team, but both agreements fell through.

Joe Browne, a spokesman for the NFL, said the league's financial committee would study the acquisition and present it to the owners. The next possible meeting at which the league can review the acquisition is March 20.

Joe Bugel, who received an ultimatum before the season to produce a winning team, was fired as coach of the Phoenix Cardinals after a 7-9 finish. The Atlanta Falcons hired June Jones to succeed the fired Jerry Glavien as their coach. Jones, 40, was the team's assistant head coach for offense, and once spent four seasons as the club's backup quarterback. (AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



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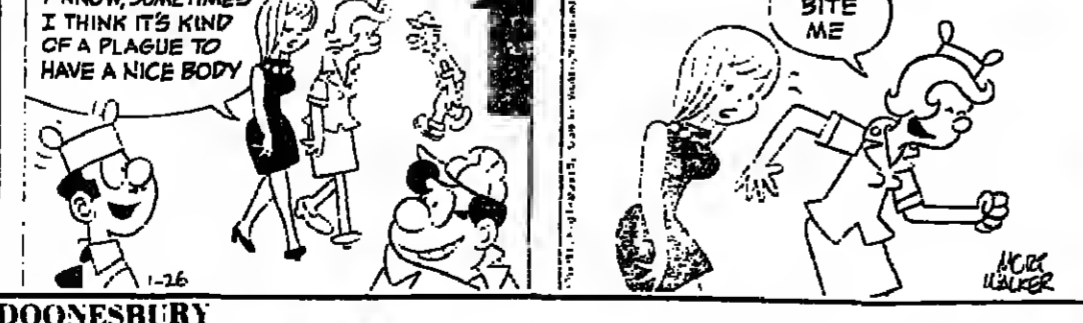
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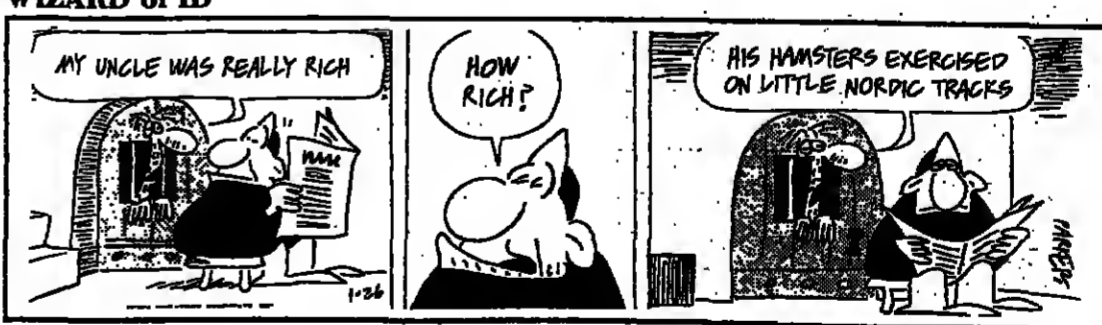
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SPORTS

Witt: A Noble Effort Made for Enjoyment

By Ian Thomsen

PARIS — Katarina Witt will be starting to train soon for the Olympics next month in Lillehammer, where she has no plans to win her third figure skating gold medal.

Misunderstood was Witt's reason for coming back after turning professional following her 1993 Olympic championship. Experience is supposed to grace athletes with understanding, but at 28 she had yet to produce a coherent argument for returning to a sport that has athletically passed her by.

If anyone was blessed with crossover appeal it was Witt, but her growth outside of competition appeared stunted. She did not catch on as an analyst with CBS during the American network's coverage of the 1992 Winter Olympics. Her predecessors had made stable transitions to the professional ice shows, but wasn't Witt supposed to do more than that? Her appeal once transcended salacious and double entendres.

Whether she came back to revive professional ambitions, or to seek the stability of a homecoming, or for the most altruistic of reasons — this will become obvious over the next month and the months to come. In the meantime, she has consented to some voluptuous posing for Stern magazine in Germany, which is excerpting a tell-all autobiography whose publication will coincide, naturally, with the Olympics. So you could argue she is doing it ultimately for the money. Even so, there was something noble in her effort at the European Championships in Copenhagen last weekend.

For even if her original motives were cynical, she still had to skate alone to the center of a rink etched by teenage girls spinning like tops. Witt had to both swallow her pride and express it. Every breath seemed painful for her, and the audience of 2,500 sensed this and did not feed on it. If she didn't fully comprehend it before, she knows now that her comeback has little to do with the judges and everything to do with appealing to the public. But certainly she predicted it. It was her only hope.

"It's a whole new generation today," Witt said. "I grew up with compulsory figures. I spent hours and hours making those stupid compulsory figures. In 1985 I won the world technical figures. This is different. They're younger, they're jumping more — which I respect. I have the utmost respect for Oksana Baiul and Surya Bonaly. But it's not my skating. I really look up to these skaters, but I think, 'Wow, what's next? Where are they going to progress?'"

After botching a double axel in her technical program Friday, Witt realized more than ever the need to skate on her own terms, and not on those established by the 16-year-old world champion Baiul, or by Bonaly, the four-time European champion who talks of completing a quadruple jump someday. Moments of doubt were offset by the messages and gifts Witt received from fans, including a fax from Brian Boitano, himself a 1988 Olympic champion and former professional. Older than Witt, he will be contending nonetheless for a medal at Lillehammer.

"I THINK this is incredible," Witt said of Boitano's goals. "I think people will look up to us. They will see that you should just go for the things you want to achieve. They say 40 is too old, 50 is to old — it's all nonsense. Just go for it."

Skating to, "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," she found the right vehicle for her own crisis. You can say she has returned to bolster herself commercially, but to watch her Saturday was to see the perfect marriage of music and dance. No one knows better than she who she used to be. It is a question of whether you prefer Billie Holiday in her early years or near the end. It seems nothing for Bonaly to soar into a triple jump, but it required everything for Witt to land one. In eighth place overall, she finished second among the three German women in Copenhagen, which qualified her for the Olympics.

She talks of her program dedicating a message of peace to Sarajevo, site of her 1984 gold medal, and she imagines bringing experience to an event smitten with new athletes. Unlike those who come to win, unlike her former self, she will attend the Olympics' opening ceremony, definitely. If she didn't immediately understand her reasons for coming back, she seems to now.

"I was living in the East," she says of her gray days as an East German. "I couldn't go to an event by myself. It was always who is going with you, where are you going, why are you going, you have to go with somebody else."

"Here I have friends, family. Now I am competing and I still have a life. I can enjoy the Olympics."

And if the cameras catch her enjoyment, there is no harm in that, either.



Kimiko Date used both hands to become only the second Japanese woman to gain the singles semifinals at a Grand Slam tournament.

Indonesia Halts Magic's Tour

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Magic Johnson's tour of Indonesia was canceled Tuesday after immigration officials said they would block his entry because he has the virus that causes AIDS.

The retired National Basketball Association player and an all-star team were scheduled to play exhibition games Feb. 26 and Feb. 27 to promote AIDS prevention.

But the director-general of Indonesia's immigration department, Rini Siki Simraya, said Friday that Johnson's entry into the country would be blocked because he carries the HIV virus. There had been argument, however, whether AIDS should fall under a policy that denies entry to people with contagious diseases.

Johnson's tour was called off to end the controversy, said Marcel Manlana, director of Point Promotion, which planned the tour with the Indonesian AIDS Foundation.

Manlana said promoters hoped to bring the all-star team to Indonesia without Johnson.



Lindsay Davenport, 17, gave Steffi Graf a battle before being subdued, 6-3, 6-2.

Left-Right Mix Helps Date Oust No. 3 Martinez

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Ambidextrous Kimiko Date of Japan, urged on by her cheering, flag-waving compatriots, delivered a left-right combination Tuesday to oust No. 3 seed Conchita Martinez from the quarterfinals of the Australian Open women's singles.

Date, switching her racket from hand to hand, beat the Spaniard, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, to become only the second Japanese woman to make a singles semifinal at a Grand Slam tournament.

Kazuko Sawamatsu gained the semifinals here in 1973, before losing to Evonne Cawley. Sawamatsu helped coach Date when the new star was a junior.

Date, who is naturally left-handed, began playing tennis as a right-hander but hit a handful of shots with her left hand during the match — most of them successful.

"I don't really practice with my left hand, but it does sometimes happen during a match that it feels more natural," she said.

Date now plays three-time champion Steffi Graf, the top seed, who was given a tough fight by the American Lindsay Davenport, 17, before winning, 6-3, 6-2.

The other semifinal will be between No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario and No. 4 Gabriela Sabatini.

The hard-bitting Davenport, playing in her fourth straight Grand Slam title, led by 3-1 in the first set and made things uncomfortable for Graf without ever threatening to win.

Graf, who has not dropped a set, is bidding for her fourth straight Grand Slam title. Her booming forehands gave her the edge over the slower-moving 16th seed.

"My matches against Date are usually very close and very tough," Graf said.

Sanchez-Vicario advanced with a 7-6 (7-3), 6-4 victory over No. 8 Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, while Sabatini defeated No. 5 Jana Novotna, 6-3, 6-4.

Maleeva-Fragniere was playing her final major tournament before retiring next month. Sanchez-Vicario reached the semis in Melbourne for the fourth straight year.

"I'm looking forward to taking another step this year," she said. "I'm playing better than I did last year and I'm more confident."

Sabatini, who fell ill in the morning but recovered enough to play, was more aggressive than usual against Novotna, who allowed herself to be hustled into mistakes.

Sabatini said she felt dizzy and nauseous, but recovered after being given an anti-nausea injection.

"I didn't know how I was going to feel in a third set, so it was important to win it in two," she said.

Date, 23, the No. 10 seed, stretched her winning streak to 10 matches. Earlier this month, she won the New South Wales Open in Sydney, moving into the top 10 in the rankings for the first time.

Her previous best result in a Grand Slam was making the quarterfinals of last year's U.S. Open.

She used deep groundstrokes and a more positive attitude to repeat her victory over Martinez, the Italian Open champion.

The Japanese fans, many of them with faces painted to resemble the Japanese flag, repeatedly called out to Date to show courage.

"It was very hot today and I really needed some encouragement," she said. "I think the fans were excited because I was showing them that Japanese players can achieve success."

Date could have won in straight sets. She had three break points at 4-4 in the second set but squandered them all.

Martinez held serve and promptly broke to win the set, but Date raced to a 4-0 lead in the deciding set and held on after Martinez clawed back to 3-4, sealing the victory with a drop shot followed by a forehand winner at the net.

Date hammered away at Martinez's backhand and the Spaniard said she was troubled by a congested ear — made 39 errors on that side in the one-hour, 56-minute match.

Graf said the center-court heat during the day had made her uncomfortable.

"It was actually very hot out there," she said, adding that she was benefiting from a week's practice to Melbourne before the tournament started.

The men played their quarterfinals Wednesday, with No. 1 Pete Sampras vs. No. 10 Magnus Gustafsson, No. 3 Jim Courier vs. No. 5 Goran Ivanisevic, No. 4 Stefan Edberg vs. No. 6 Thomas Muster and No. 9 Todd Martin vs. unseeded MaliVai Washington.

Gilooly's Lawyer Denies Plea-Bargaining

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORTLAND, Ore. — A lawyer for figure skater Tonya Harding's former husband said Tuesday his client was not negotiating with prosecutors after a Detroit newspaper said he was ready to implicate her in the assault on rival skater Nancy Kerrigan.

The Detroit Free Press, quoting sources, reported that Jeff Gilooly was ready to testify against the U.S. champion in exchange for leniency for his role in the attack.

A spokeswoman for Gilooly's attorney, Ron Daniels, said that, at this point, there's nothing going on.

Deputy District Attorney Norm Frink said he had not heard that report, and had no comment on it. Frink said the grand jury sitting in the case was unlikely to hear more evidence before Wednesday.

The grand jury must issue indictments before the case goes to trial. Earlier, Harding skated out with a video camera at practice and taped photographers who were crowded at one end of the rink.

"How do you like it?" she asked. Her attorney issued a statement saying he believed it would be unjust if Harding was removed from the U.S. Olympic team "on the basis of unproven charges."

Four men have been charged with conspiracy in the attack on Kerrigan: Gilooly; Harding's bodyguard, Shawn Eckardt; the alleged assailant, Shane Stant; and Stant's uncle, Derrick Smith, who is accused of driving the getaway car.

(Reuters, AP)

SIDELINES

Lewis to Defend Title in U.S. in May

TOTOWA, New Jersey (AP) — Lennox Lewis will defend his WBC heavyweight title in May against Phil Jackson, the American ranked No. 5 by the WBC, according to Main Events, which promotes Lewis's fights.

It said the British champion's fight probably will be held in Atlantic City or Reno, on May 6 or May 14, depending on the site.

Evander Holyfield, the WBA and IBF champion, has given his approval to an April 22 title bout against Michael Moorer in Las Vegas. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported Tuesday. Moorer, of Britain, is rated the No. 1 contender by the IBF and WBA.

Kurri Ties Richard on NHL Goal List

PHOENIX (AP) — Jari Kurri scored with three seconds left in regulation to get his 54th NHL goal and tie Maurice Richard for 10th place on the all-time list, as the Los Angeles Kings tied the Calgary Flames, 3-3, Monday night.

Wayne Gretzky, who assisted on the goal to raise his league-leading assist total to 62, got his 23rd goal earlier on the power play to increase his league scoring lead.

Sergei Lemieux practiced with the Pittsburgh Penguins and said he hopes to return to the lineup by "early February."

For the Record

J.J. Lehto, the Finnish Grand Prix driver who damaged vertebrae in a crash during testing last Friday at Silverstone, was in excellent condition after surgery and should resume driving in two months, the Benetton Formula One team reported. (AP)

Peyton Manning, among the top U.S. high school quarterbacks, will attend the University of Tennessee this fall, his father, Archie, said. (AP)

Gilles Males, the former French junior fencing champion, was killed in a freak training accident Monday when his opponent's epee broke and penetrated his protective jacket, club officials in Rodez, France, said Tuesday. (Reuters)

Quotable

Gary Fencik, a former defensive back for the Chicago Bears, on former defensive coordinator Buddy Ryan: "Buddy was like my favorite uncle. The one I wanted to tell, 'Shut up.'"

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL American League CLEVELAND — Agreed to terms with Derek Lindsell, pitcher, on 1-year contract. DETROIT — Fired Jerry Walker, general manager. Announced that Joe Klein, scouting director, will be interim general manager. (Rocky) 5-10-93.

First Period: D-Monaco 28 (Thurmond) 1-1; L-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 2nd Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 3rd Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 4th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 5th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 6th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 7th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 8th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 9th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 10th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 11th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 12th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 13th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 14th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 15th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 16th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 17th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 18th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 19th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 20th Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 21st Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 22nd Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 23rd Period: D-Lewis 11 (McIntosh, McPhee); 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The Pro-Crime Party

The basic fee entitles anti-crime politicians to choose one of the following three bumper stickers for our candidates' cars: (1) "Criminals Don't Bother People, People Do"; (2) "Support Your Local Drug Pusher"; (3) "John Gotti Said It, I Believe It, And That Settles It."

If the crime did not exist, all those unemployable young men desperate for money would inevitably be forced to turn to other crimes, which might bring them down on unpoor neighborhoods where the victims would be the unpoor. In short, the illegal drug business is a blessing to the unpoor.

We have designed this argument to cue the authentic anti-crime candidate to his explanation why practically everybody should be in prison, in most cases, forever.

New York Times Service

The Hardest Role: An Actor Plays Monster

actions which are horrific," Fiennes says, quoting Hamlet, which may offer another clue to his approach. "I just sort of elbowed away this prejudice about Amon Goeth. I found him vulnerable, not that he would know about it, but I sensed that there would be some sort of fracture or twist or canker in his psychological makeup or soul or whatever you want to call it that needed to be exposed." —*EW* "The only indication

Ralph Fiennes: "You have to be wary of labeling evil in a blanket way, as just evil."

Both roles may have left their scars, with a British critic writing that Fienmes portrayed Heathcliff's agonies "as though he had permanent indigestion." But Spielberg has suggested that it was after he saw Fienmes as Heathcliff and Lawrence that he, too, had the actor, had the genre and

Fiennes's portrayal of Goeth has won him the best supporting actor award from the National Society of Film Critics and the New York Film Critics Circle, and he

Fienness says that while in Poland making the film he was reminded that people today are still infected with what he calls "Hitler's obscene set of beliefs." He recalls the day he was dressed in an SS costume and a Polish woman came up to him, smiling and nodding and seeming to be chatting amicably. Fienness smiled back politely until a friend translated: "She said, 'The Germans were charming people, and they didn't kill anyone who didn't deserve it.'"

World War II troops with songs like "The White Cliffs of Dover," have been left out of the official 50th anniversary celebrations of the D-day landings in France, *The Times* of London reports. "And yes," she

The couturier Karl Lagerfeld canceled an appearance at an awards ceremony in Berlin this month, fearing for his safety after offending some Muslims with his low-cut dresses bearing embroidered verses from the Koran. Lagerfeld and Chanel, the house he designs for, apologized and said the dresses were being destroyed.

WEATHER

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	H	W	H	W
Algeria	1864	84	1864	1182
Amsterdam	1864	100	1864	100
Ankara	64	307	8	643
Antwerp	1864	100	1864	100
Barcelona	1641	149	1641	144
Belgrade	744	131	337	131
Berlin	1864	100	1864	100
Bonn	428	275	744	275
Bombay	1864	100	1864	100
Buenos Aires	428	275	744	275
Copenhagen	428	275	744	275
Delhi	1864	100	1864	100
Delhi Del Sol	1864	100	1864	100
Edinburgh	744	131	744	131
Geneva	1864	100	1864	100
Helsinki	1864	100	1864	100
Hong Kong	1864	100	1864	100
India	1864	100	1864	100
London	1864	100	1864	100
Los Angeles	1864	100	1864	100
Mexico	1864	100	1864	100
Milano	1864	100	1864	100
Moscow	1864	100	1864	100
Mumbai	1864	100	1864	100
Nairobi	1864	100	1864	100
Paris	1864	100	1864	100
Peking	1864	100	1864	100
Rangoon	1864	100	1864	100
Rome	1864	100	1864	100
St. Petersburg	1864	100	1864	100
Singapore	1864	100	1864	100
Sydney	1864	100	1864	100
Tokyo	1864	100	1864	100
Vienna	1864	100	1864	100
Warsaw	1864	100	1864	100
Zurich	1864	100	1864	100



<h3>North America</h3> <p>Rain, ice and snow will spread <i>northward</i> through the Ohio River Valley and into the Great Lakes. Heavy snow will prevail from Chicago to Indianapolis with snow to ice the route from Chicago to New Albany, I.N.Y. Bitterly cold air will remain locked in Canada.</p>	<h3>Europe</h3> <p>High winds later this week will be focused from Britain to the Low Countries and northern Germany. Showers will accompany the high winds. London and Paris will be windy and mild at the end of this week with showers. Snow will blanket Stockholm and Helsinki</p>	<h3>Asia</h3> <p>Cold air will be confined to the northeastern continent of Asia and Japan. A weak, snow squalls will accompany the cold air from the northeastern Korean coast. Seppora, The Philippines will have light to moderate showers. Saigon, Thailand will be sunny, wet</p>
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Middle East							Latin America						
	Today			Tomorrow				Today			Tomorrow		
	H	L	W	H	L	W		H	L	W	H	L	W
	GF	GF	GF	GF	GF	GF		GF	GF	GF	GF	GF	GF
Bahia	17:02	11:52	pe	18:04	11:22	pe	Buenos Aires	23:73	18:01	31	27:00	17:02	
Bahia	17:01	11:51	pe	18:03	11:21	pe	Buenos Aires	23:04	18:01	31	27:00	17:02	
Damascus	12:53	4:09	pe	14:57	3:07	pe	Lima	26:17	19:08	31	23:77	16:08	
Jerusalem	15:53	7:44	pe	14:57	7:44	pe	Lima	25:71	7:46	31	23:77	16:08	
Riyadh	21:70	8:48	31	24:78	8:48	31	Sao Paulo	24:76	24:76	31	29:04	24:76	
Riyadh	23:77	11:52	31	23:77	11:52	31	Santiago	31:08	16:53	31	32:01	14:57	

Legend: s-sunny, pe-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, th-thunderstorms, r-rain, sh-snow showers

	Today		Tomorrow		W
	High C/F	Low C/F	High C/F	Low C/F	
Bangkok	33/81	19/66	a	33/81	19/66
Beijing	-1/31	9/16	a	-3/27	-9/16
Hong Kong	19/64	13/55	pc	18/64	14/57
Manila	31/88	28/73	pc	31/88	23/73
New Delhi	23/73	9/48	pc	23/73	9/48
Sao Paulo	11/51	-1/13	a	10/50	-11/13
Shanghai	9/48	-3/27	a	8/46	-2/29
Singapore	27/80	24/75	a	26/82	24/75
Taipei	11/70	12/53	a	10/66	12/53
Tokyo	11/52	4/39	c	10/50	-2/29

Africa					
Algeria	16/61	9/46	pc	17/62	11/52
Cape Town	26/62	16/44	a	26/62	16/61
Casablanca	21/70	7/84	a	19/65	9/48
Harare	22/71	0/48	pc	26/79	9/45
Lagos	30/66	26/79	sh	29/64	24/75
Nairobi	26/78	8/46	a	26/62	12/53
Tunis	16/61	4/59	a	17/62	6/43
North America					
Anchorage	-4/25	-7/20	sa	-3/27	-9/16
Atlanta	18/64	11/52	a	11/52	4/59
Boston	9/16	-13/9	sa	-8/24	-6/22

Chicago	-4/25	-8/18	c	1/54	-5/24	
Denver	-1/71	-1/13	c	4/59	-10/15	
Detroit	-4/25	-12/11	c	1/34	-4/8	
Hankook	27/80	18/68	pc	27/80	18/68	pc
Houston	2/26	2/57	c	1/34	1/64	
Los Angeles	18/54	5/45	pc	18/54	5/45	pc
Miami	25/79	16/64	pc	27/80	20/56	
Minneapolis	-11/15	-13/38	c	4/22	-4/27	sn
Montreal	-2/45	-32/25	c	9/16	-13/9	pc
Newauu	25/79	19/66	pc	25/79	20/56	pc
New York	-3/27	7/26	sn	-3/29	-3/27	c
Phoenix	17/62	4/43	c	18/64	5/45	c
San Francisco	12/51	2/44	pc	12/51	2/44	pc
Seattle	5/44	2/36	pc	5/44	2/36	pc
Toronto	-12/11	11/25	c	-1/31	-5/24	
Washington	2/76	-1/23	sn	7/25	-1/31	

CROSSWORD

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ACROSS	
1 Swiss river	19 "My Cup Runneth Over" singer
4 New Orleans's Vieux _____	21 Church teachings
8 Child's shot	22 Pitch
12 Pique	24 Opening of 3/13/47
14 Mix "n' match collections	26 Dialect
15 Fisher's boat	28 Beatles' "_____ Mine"
16 Rhapadodic	29 Responsibility
17 Opening of 4/11/91	30 Pope of 1775
	34 Kitchen item
	37 Song from "Mondo Cane"

38 Beauty parlor service	50
39 Nutmeg spice	74
40 Kind of money	85
41 Soda fountain indulgence	94
42 Back up, in a way	10
43 Actor McKellen	11
44 Singer Don	13
45 Opening of 3/26/64	15
46 Be a breadwinner	18
47 Fun variety	20
48 Memorial Coliseum player	22
49 Coconut oil	23

ation —
 page stand
 Karlin's partner
 snake
 a connoisseur
 advertising play
 theater critic
 Kennedy
 1979 Milder film
 electron tube
 Tureando
 brotist
 Sixth-Century
 late
 eastern capital
 often illegal

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 25

O	R	M	S	E	A	E	R	T	S	A	M	P
A	S	T	H	E	R	A	U	T	O	T	R	I
T	H	E	S	P	O	R	T	F	K	R	I	N
E	A	S	T	E	R	L	A	S	I	R	E	S
N	A	O	I	R	S	P	E	T	T	S	T	A
L	O	E	A	L	P	A	C	I	N	G	F	O
O	A	L	L	E	G	G	S	R	A	P	E	R
E	S	E	N	S	C	A	R	S	M	I	T	E
S	T	A	P	L	E	A	R	E	L	E	A	S
W	I	N	P	L	A	G	E	R	A	N	O	S
A	L	T	A	T	I	N	G	E	R	A	N	O
R	E	E	F	T	I	N	G	E	R	A	N	O

58 Smack	25 "
59 Schiller drama subject	26 M
60 Composer Bruckner	27 C
61 Gab	31 "
62 Name suffixes	32 B
63 Not in the —	33 R
64 "Rosemary" of film	34 F

DOWN	
1 Timber tree	36 "F
2 Cuckoo	38 B
3 Oil drilling equipment	41 "J
4 Robin Cook	43 T
	45 M
	46 C

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Roberta
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rash diets

48 Nobel physicist Bohr	51 Broadway cars	61 Some popular music
49 Soames Forsyte wife	55 Parking mishap	
50 Certain	57 Comics prince	
	59 "Woman" (72 hit)	DIAGONAL
		Opening of

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Australia	0074-881-0111	Hungary*	004-800-01111	Chile	004-8311
China, PRC**	10811	Iceland**	999-001	Colombia	900-11-0011
Guam	018-872	Ireland	1-800-235-000	Costa Rica**	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Italy*	172-1011	Ecuador*	129
India*	000-117	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	El Salvador*	195
Indonesia*	00-801-10	Lithuania*	8-196	Guatemala*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Guyana**	164
Korea	009-11	Malta*	0800-890-110	Honduras*	123
Korea, S.	11*	Mexico*	294-0022	Mexico, S.A.	95-800-462-4200
Malaysia*	800-0011	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Norway*	800-190-121	Panama*	109
Philippines*	105-11	Poland**	06010-480-0111	Paraguay*	151
Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Peru**	190
Salpan*	235-2872	Romania	01-800-4288	Singapore	150
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Uruguay	00-04101
Sri Lanka	430-130	Spain	900-90-011	Venezuela*	80-011-1201
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611		
Thailand*	0019-091-1111	Switzerland*	155-01-11	CARIBBEAN	
		U.K.	0500-09-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
EUROPE					
Armenia*	8-41111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria**	022-903-011	Bahrain	800-001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	078-11-0010	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Israel	177-100-277	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-828	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Cyprus*	040-90010	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Haiti*	001-800-972-2883
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	Honolulu*	001-800-972-2883
Denmark*	8001-0010	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Jamaica**	800-872-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10			Neth. Antil.	901-800-872-2881
France*	194-0011			S. King/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Germany*	0130-0010	AMERICAS			
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		Bolivia*	595	Gambia*	001-1111
		Brazil*	0-800-1111	Kenya*	0800-10
				Liberia*	797-777
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